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10-Day Ford Strike Ends; Ship Workers Get Raise; Henderson Price Arbiter

The World's Day—April 11, 1941

Strikes: Governor Announces Ford Settlement

Detroit (AP)—Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner announced that the Ford Motor Company strike had been settled.

Pittsburgh—The C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee announced it had submitted formal demands for a 10-cent hourly wage increase covering approximately 100,000 workers in plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Washington (AP)—The Department of Labor received notice of a threatened C. I. O. auto workers strike in the plants of the General Motors Corporation, and immediately ordered Federal conciliator James F. Dewey into action to avert a work stoppage.

New York (AP)—After a brief joint session, operator and miner negotiators working on a new contract for the Appalachian soft coal industry went into separate meetings without comment as to the significance of the move.

New England: Bethlehem Raise at East Boston

Wage increases for 800 workers at the East Boston ship repair yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company were granted in negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 9.]

Investigation of the "management and accounts" of Massachusetts State College was ordered by a Legislative Committee. [Page 9.]

Deportation hearings for the crew of the seized German tanker Pauline Friederich were begun at East Cambridge jail. [Page 9.]

A $1,035,400 contract for expansion of United Aircraft's propeller plant at East Hartford, Conn., was announced by the Navy.

A theoretical enemy fleet was "driven off" the New England coast as two-day Army exercises were concluded. [Page 9.]

Washington: Henderson Heads Price-Supply Office

Leon Henderson was named head of an Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply by an executive order of the President. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt reopened the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to American vessels. [Page 1.]

As the Army and Navy prepared to begin work immediately on construction of air bases in Greenland, the President signed a resolution affirming a policy of non-recognition of any transfer of Western Hemisphere land from one non-American power to another. [Page 3.]

Existence of a state of war between Germany and Italy on one side and Yugoslavia on the other was proclaimed by the President as a necessary prelude to invoking restrictions of the Neutrality Act.

There is no question of transferring more United States destroyers to Britain, President Roosevelt told his press conference.

Air and Sea: Birmingham, Coventry Again Hit

Birmingham and Coventry were heavily bombed by Nazi airmen for the second night within a week, resulting in what was officially described in Britain as considerable damage and probable heavy casualties. [Page 5.]

Nine Nazi raiders were shot down by British fighters, making a total of 34 reported brought down by British fighter and antiaircraft fire in four days.

British RAF bombers attacked the port of Brest, Düsseldorf, and the Ruhr and Rhineland, following daylight raids on the North German base at Borkum. Eight British planes were acknowledged lost.

Germany admitted a number of casualties in British raids on the German island of Norderney and occupied continental areas. A German communiqué claimed 15 British planes were shot down as compared with eight German planes lost.

Far East: Konoye Conciliatory Toward U. S.

An extremely conciliatory statement toward the United States was made by Premier Prince Konoye, who told the press conference that he did not think that Japanese-American relations would get worse, and added that Japan's southward policy was "purely economic and peaceful." [Page 4.]

Japan is taking a "very watchful" attitude toward discussions among Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander in Chief in the Far East, and United States and Netherlands officials in Manila, the spokesman for the Cabinet Board of Information, Koh Ishii, said.

In Africa: British Troops Increase Daily

British reinforcements are being poured into North Africa in daily increasing numbers, Egyptian Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha announced. Cairo reports said Axis and British forces were maneuvering into battle position between Bengasi and Derna.

Ground strafing by the RAF in North Africa has netted 30 Axis planes in the past week, according to British figures, which stated that in one day 14 Nazi dive-bombers were shot down by British fighters, while six Heinkel and two other aircraft were destroyed on the ground. One Australian fighter squadron shot down 18 Nazi planes in two days with loss of only two of its own planes.

Diplomatic: French Balk Defections to de Gaulle

Marshal Pétain's Cabinet announced that French frontiers were closed to all Frenchmen between 17 and 40 years of age to prevent their fleeing to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader. "Every day boats try to leave the coasts of Normandy and Brittany for British ports," it said. [Page 4.]

Soviet-German agreement for the delivery of "large quantities" of Russian mineral oil to the Reich was signed in Moscow, New York radio reports said.

Russia also signed an agreement with German-occupied Norway for an exchange of goods. The ceremony followed more than a month of negotiations with the Norwegian delegation which came from Berlin.

Maj. William C. Bentley, whose withdrawal from Italy was requested by the Italian Government, ceased functioning as the United States military attaché for air while waiting orders from the War Department transferring him to another post.

Balkans: British-German Clash Near Mt. Olympus

British forces in Greece were officially stated to have clashed with the Germans for the first time in the Mount Olympus sector of northern Greece. [Page 1.]

Yugoslav resistance to the Germans was stated to be increasing, as the latter's armored columns occupied Yanitza, 35 miles northwest of Salonika and Florina in northern Greece.

German captures claimed were 80,000 Greeks and 20,000 Yugoslavs.

German entry into Belgrade, Ljubljana, and the Croat capital of Zagreb was announced.

Hungarian troops moved into Yugoslavia to occupy two sectors of northern Yugoslavia, which had been lost to Hungary after the World War.

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Gasoline May Go Up Cent or Half Cent

Retail prices of "regular" gasoline in Massachusetts may be increased by a cent or half a cent a gallon during the spring, reflecting price trends elsewhere in New England, it was reported today at the State Division of Necessaries of Life.

Wholesale price of gasoline was raised one half a cent a gallon in Connecticut this week, retail prices jumped a full cent in Rhode Island.

At the present time, it is reported, Massachusetts has an abundant supply of gasoline, which may offset a price increase. The cause of rising prices elsewhere, both in and out of New England, is attributed to increasing transportation costs.

Some Offices Ignore Scale, Workers Say

Many stenographers and other women office workers are reporting that they are not receiving their State minimum wage that went into effect April 1, Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, said today.

"Probably this is due to not all employers having heard of the new law or else misinterpreting it as not yet really operative," Mrs. Smith commented. "This is a mistake.

"Every woman office worker should now be getting the minimum wage which the State Minimum Wage Commission has ordered."

For experienced office workers, the only pay now legal in Massachusetts is $16 a week or over, for inexperienced $15 or more.

Nothing Done About Wage

"An office worker in a store walked more than a mile one evening this week to come to my home to relate her story," Mrs. Smith observed. "She had been receiving $12 a week for the past two years, and her employer knew about the minimum wage order but had done nothing about it.

"She came to ask if something could be done so that her pay would be brought up to the legal standard, but she did not want her employer to know about her inquiry, because she was afraid she would lose her job if he did."

Among the many letters that have been sent to the State House, Mrs. Smith picked up one signed "A Stenographer," which said:

"I am a stenographer and have been working for the past few years for a small firm. When I read in the newspapers a month or so ago that any experienced office worker would receive by law a weekly wage of $16 I was very enthusiastic at this prospect, since I receive quite a few dollars less than this.

"Well, April 1st came and went and it didn't mean a thing to my employer, and I didn't receive any increase in wages."

Waiting for Increases

Another girl who signed herself "A Typist," wrote:

"I was living during the latter part of March in anticipation of April 1 when I would be able to tell people what I was earning without being ashamed. But when April 1 came around I was still making the same salary which is a few dollars less than $16 and have not yet received any raise.

"I know several girls who work in offices who have been getting less than $16 but on April 1 received raises which brought them up to $16 a week. I know four or five other girls who are in the same boat I am."

Inquiries during the first week of the wage order almost swamped the Minimum Wage Division in the State House. Notices have been mailed to chambers of commerce, retail trade boards, and trade associations, which these organizations have in turn remailed to their members.

"This co-operation has been very useful in extending knowledge of the wage order," Mrs. Smith said, "and is greatly appreciated by the Department of Labor and Industries."

'Seeking Him'

By H. G. Wells

Writer and historian

In the world order we want, all mankind will be seeking Him and will be shaping their lives to that end. It will be the universal occupation.

There is the world order we desire. It will be in every particular a Brave New World.

On America's Town Meeting of the Air, Dec. 2, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirty-fourth article: Page 3

Red Sea Opened To U. S. Ships By President

Roosevelt also bars any transfer of New World territory to foreign powers.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—President Roosevelt today by proclamation reopened the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to United States shipping, thus bringing the United States one step closer to war. United States commercial vessels can once more come up the east side of Africa to the Suez Canal.

Another step today toward war was the President's signature of a congressional resolution affirming that it is the fixed policy of the United States not to recognize any transfer of Western Hemisphere territory from one non-American power to another.

Blocks Path of Nazis

This serves notice on the Axis powers that America will resist, by force if necessary, any attempt on the part of Germany to acquire any Western Hemisphere possessions from the Nations whom the Nazis have temporarily conquered or are fighting.

The resolution adopted by Congress writes into law the Monroe Doctrine policy of opposing any change in the sovereignty of foreign possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt declared that the legislation strengthened the pledges of this country to safeguard and defend, if necessary, the integrity of the New World, including Greenland, from any aggression from overseas.

Red Sea Reopened

Acting within a few hours after Rome formally admitted the fall of the port of Massawa in Italian Eritrea to the British, the President hastened to eliminate this combat area from the restrictions imposed by the Neutrality Act.

Today's proclamation instantly accepts as unquestioned and secure Britain's complete dominance of the Red Sea.

The purpose is to enable American ships to carry supplies technically for nonbelligerent countries up to the southern mouth of the Canal. Such materials can be delivered to Egypt, a neutral; such materials will most certainly be available to British forces.

Maritime Commission officials said today that existing trade routes from New York to the Red Sea area would make it possible to send more than 20 ships per month to Suez ports without diverting vessels from present trade routes.

The Emergency Shipping Bu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

British Battling Germans; Croatia Splits From Slavs; Nazi Troops in Belgrade

By a Staff Artist

Latest German Moves in Balkans

Black arrows show main directions in which Germans say they are operating to eliminate Yugoslav and Greek armies. Striped arrows show points of Hungarian advance into portions of Yugoslavia which are claimed by the Magyars. The larger blackened section, into which the Hungarians are moving, is the Baranya territory of the Banat. The smaller is the Medjumurje district.

Japan's Axis Ties Peril Self-Interest

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

'Inside the War'

Thirty-fourth of a Series

Japan's talents naturally incline heavily toward the arts of peace. But the old samurai tradition still lives, and many a Japanese secretly fancies himself swaggering about wearing a couple of two-handed swords and with commoners getting well over on the edge of the walk.

Here is a conflict with the national character. And Japan's best friends hope that events may still avoid the transformation of that conflict into international terms.

Even the most patriotic Japanese is likely to admit, when pressed, that Japan might not emerge victorious in a war against a major power. But Japan is so afflicted with a mixture of misinformation and wishful thinking that there is a rather general impression throughout the country that Japan can whip the world if necessary.

At any rate, the risk of a less fortunate conclusion is not for a moment deemed adequate excuse for any abandonment of "Japan's imuatable policies," which seem subject to change without notice only in an expansionist direction.

There are many ways in which one might consider Japan in its relations with the Western World. There is the historical concept, which most conveniently dates from Commodore Perry's prying open the gates of the Japanese ports followed by the Meiji Restoration still lacking two decades of its centennial.

Brought down to the present, one would be forced to note a strong reversal of the "modernist" cultural-material trend, going so far as to include objections to use of the English language in Japan, and the painting out of Romanized place-signs, with a strong antipathy to most other manifestations of the Westerner and his ways—except for baseball!

There is the question of trade with the West. For years, this was most important—one might say virtually all-important—in promoting Japan's progress along every direction.

Today Japan is in need of trade of a sort which can produce foreign exchange with which it can buy certain things it cannot yet make for itself because it lacks raw material, or technique, or both; but due to growth of the "wartime secret" idea and perhaps in some degree due to a desire to conceal the results of Japan's international unpopularity, the question of foreign trade is becoming one of the many Nipponese mysteries.

The Finance Department in Tokyo ceased to make public an-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Better United States feeling pleases Konoye: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

'Give Us Ships' Cry Heard on All Sides by Maritime Commission as 4,000,000 Tons Annually Are Planned—Will Output Meet Britain's Needs?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Ships. More ships. And still more ships.

This insistent demand is beating through the long offices of the United States Maritime Commission with all the relentlessness of surf upon the New England shore. The demand is coming from Great Britain, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill has asked America to repeat "that prodigy of output accomplished by the Americans in 1918." It is coming from the White House. From the Office of Production Management and from hundreds of defense factories whose rate of production depends upon raw material from across the water.

The Balkans are important. So is North Africa, East Africa and Singapore. But there is a growing conviction that the shipyards of the United States are the most important of all. Britain could relinquish its tenacious hold upon much territory and still win the war. But it cannot win without ships, and only from the United States can it get enough of those slow-rolling freighters and tankers to feed its ports and to balance the losses from German U-boat, surface raider and bomber.

The Maritime Commission is heeding this demand. Week by week it is boosting the United States' shipbuilding capacity as it adds to the number of new shipyards, shipways and workers. No, America isn't building anywhere near enough ships as yet, but as Chairman Emory S. Land said the other day, it is engaged in a shipbuilding effort "more than twice as great as any ever before attempted in the history of this or any other country." And this includes those days of "prodigy of output" referred to by Mr. Churchill.

Two Challenging Questions

Just how great is this unprecedented effort and when will its full effect be felt in the tightening battle of the North Atlantic? According to present hopes and expectations United States mercantile shipping should be slipping down the ways at the annual rate of nearly 4,000,000 tons by 1942. This will be an immense achievement for a nation which has done no serious shipbuilding since the days of the World War. But will it be sufficient and can more be done if it is not?

No one in Washington pretends to know the answer to the first question—it all depends upon what the German Navy and Air Force have up their steel sleeves. The second question can be answered in the affirmative, but with a big "if"—for it can be done only if the Nation is willing to divert skilled workmen from other defense construction, particularly from the production of warships.

In the view of the Commission there is no limit to the United States' enthusiasm, but there is a very definite limit—at least for some time—to the supply of workers. Here's the way the Commission has worked it out. The Nation's normal supply of shipyard workers for some years past has stood at 100,000. However, approximately 400,000 workers are believed necessary for the two-ocean Navy, the Commission's regular "50 ships a year program," the 60 freighters ordered by Britain and the 200 "ugly duckling" freighters in the President's emergency program.

But this is not the end of the story. Only last week the President expanded the emergency program by another 212 ships, which will make necessary another 250,000 workers at the moment of peak production. Thus the United States is faced with the job of finding 650,000 shipbuilders. If these estimates are correct, it is hard to see how the United States can turn out more than 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping a year, unless, as pointed out before, the Nation is willing to defer work on units of the two-ocean Navy.

A Difficult Decision

This is believed to be one of the difficult decisions before President Roosevelt today. On the one hand is the urgent need to expand and still expand merchant building in line with British needs. On the other hand, there is the ever-present argument, "what if Britain loses, then we'll need every warship possible."

Meanwhile, the expansion of shipbuilding facilities is an outstanding example of America's ability to lift itself by the bootstraps when necessary. Today there are about 43 shipyards with 85 ways engaged in building merchant ships, while eight Navy yards with 18 ways are working on the 913 naval vessels already contracted for. Present plans call for 59 new ways in the merchant yards and 18 new ways in the Navy yards. None of these figures include, however, the seven new yards now under construction nor the 56 new ways which will handle a portion of the 412-ship emergency program.

Before the year is out the Commission hopes to have speeded its program to a point where some 60 of the highly efficient C-1, C-2 and C-3 freighters of its regular program will have been turned out. It also believes that the first of 412 emergency ships—most of them for Britain—will have slipped from the ways, with the real rush starting early in 1942. By then the first part of the 500,000-odd tons ordered directly by the British should also be feeling salt water for the first time.

This will be far better than the United States' record during the last British crisis when, according to Admiral Land, not one of the 2,300 ships in the Untied States wartime effort was finished in time to "get into the show." If 4,000,000 tons a year is enough for Britain—fine. If not, America will see to it somehow, some way that Britain gets more.

Joseph G. Harrison

Members of Yugoslav Court flee to Istanbul —King Peter expected to follow.

By the Associated Press

Friday, April 11

British troops were in action today against the German forces in northern Greece as the latter drove against both ends of the British line—from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, on the west, and from Salonika, Greece, on the east.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who commanded the once victorious Imperial Army of the Nile in North Africa, is commanding the British allied defenses, it was announced.

While a separate State of Croatia, carved out of Yugoslavia, emerged as another link in Adolf Hitler's new European order, the Hungarian Army was moving across the Yugoslav frontier to occupy territory which Hungary had surrendered in a World War settlement.

At the same time the Germans, having already advanced into Zagreb, the Croat Capital, claimed to have entered the severely bombed Belgrade and Ljubljana.

A semi-official telegram from Istanbul said that many members of the Yugoslav Court had arrived there by plane and that King Peter was expected to follow.

Allied Army Digs In:

Meanwhile, in northern Greece, a combined British and Greek Army was digging in along a mountain defense line in preparation for a possible titanic battle with the Germans, who appeared intent on mopping up Yugoslavia and Macedonia before attempting to push farther south.

The official German news agency, DNB, said that German troops in the Balkans had learned of an order instructing British troops to withdraw from the Greeks' second line of defense in Macedonia, in northern Greece.

DNB did not say how the order had become known to the German forces, but said it was because the British left flank was threatened.

Yugoslav Campaign:

Meanwhile it appeared that Yugoslavia had been virtually cut in two by German and Italian forces driving across the narrow waistline of the country from opposite directions, the major moves being made by the Germans.

A terse Yugoslav communique acknowledged April 10 that the Nazis had occupied points in the Morava Valley, about 80 miles south of Belgrade and some 50 miles west of the Rumanian frontier. This sector is about 100 miles north of Skoplje, through which the Germans marched in their drive through the country.

The bulletin declared, however, that Yugoslav troops had halted the invaders along the Hungarian border in the north after violent fighting.

Little change was reported in the situation in Albania, where Yugoslav and Greek forces have been attempting to cut a path through the Italian lines to join hands.

Dispatches from Athens stated that German forces driving through southern Yugoslavia had reached a point near the juncture of the Greek - Yugoslav - Albanian frontiers with armored columns moving between Prilep, Yugoslavia, and Florina, in northern Greece.

This apparently meant that German troops were pushing across Yugoslavia in two bands—one at the Kingdom's narrow waist above Skoplje and the other just above the Yugoslav-Greek border.

RAF Hammers Nazis:

A British Royal Air Force communiqué said that British bombers and fighters attacked "an enemy motor transport column"

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Hungary occupies Yugoslav areas: Croats urged to desert Serbs: Page 5.

Nazi Gains Fail to Upset British Strategy in Greece

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 11—The authoritative view expressed at British headquarters here is that, so far, the progress of the campaign in Greece, though unexpected in its rapidity, had not upset the British-Greek plans. Full preparations had been made for the numerically inferior British Imperial forces to hold stratgic Hellenic lines.

A clash in the Greek mountains is being awaited with confidence. The Allied troops are being speedily organized for the severest test that these seasoned troops have yet faced. It is pointed out that the occupation of Thrace was accomplished by the Germans at enormous cost, while the invaders could not prevent Salonika's being rendered useless through the destruction of all supplies and wharf equipment.

A small company of British Imperial Sappers assisted the Greek forces in blowing up Salonika's strategic bridges, sabotaging oil dumps, severing telephone wires, and wrecking all public utilities. This is typical of the practical resourcefulness demonstrated in all sectors.

Eased Strike Situation Halts Action by Congress

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—With the defense strike situation the brightest in months, postponement of Congressional anti-strike action seems likely today unless a new strike wave occurs.

If the Ford situation is settled there will be only some 17 small-scale strikes left unsettled as of today. The C. I. O.-U. A. W. has agreed without reservation to all terms of the Ford strike agreement offered as a fair settlement by Gov. Murray Van Wagoner of Michigan, and the situation there is now closely similar to the situation in the Allis-Chalmers strike after the union had agreed to the proposed OPM settlement, which the employer accepted with reservations.

There is this difference between the Ford and Allis-Chalmers strike which dragged out to 75 days, however, that now there is a National Defense Mediation Board, which stands ready to take over the Ford strike case instantly if the conciliation efforts of Governor Van Wagoner and Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey, break down.

Stands at Bludgeon

It was the Allis-Chalmers deadlock that caused the establishment of the new super-federal mediation board, and now the board is set up, it stands as a bludgeon to be brought down over the head of either side of a defense strike if it proves unreasonable and obdurate. The threat of "calling a panel" by the mediation board is believed to be forcing the Ford situation inevitably to a settlement.

The defense strike picture was not all optimistic today, however. Officials of the General Motors Corporation telegraphed Secretary of Labor Perkins that the C. I. O.-U. A. W. had threatened a "general strike" April 20 unless a new agreement is reached. The telegram said the union had served notice to call a strike unless union demands, understood to include a closed shop agreement, are met. The U. S. Conciliation Service said that a conciliator would be assigned to the threatened strike immediately.

Also, although defense strikes outside of Ford are small, Army and Navy officials pointed out that the small strikes may be exceedingly serious and provide bottlenecks for vital parts on which larger plants depend. Representatives of the Defense Mediation Board struggled to settle three of the most important of the remaining defense strikes involving the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp., Bayway, L. I., the Snoqualmie Falls (Wash.) Lumber Co., and Standard Tool Co., Cleveland.

"Less Said—"

President Roosevelt took the line at his press conference today that the "less said the quicker mended" concerning strike peace negotiations, and twice declined to discuss them. The administration policy, as seen here, is like that followed in shunting aside proposed congressional action in 1937 condemning sit-down strikes. At that time the Dies resolution for an investigation in the House was laid aside through administration opposition, while in the Senate the Byrnes condemnation resolution was passed only after broadening it to condemn also industrial espionage, opposition to collective bargaining, company unions and other unfair labor practices.

President Roosevelt has seen both Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, and Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel, in the past week, leading to hopes of averting the steel strike situation and bringing the two sides together.

Representative Joseph Starnes (D) of Alamaba, acting Chairman of the Dies Committee, said that investigators' findings telephoned from Detroit declare "foreign elements" have "deliberately" wrought $300,000 damage in the River Rouge plant to precision instruments used in contruction of army aircraft engines.

Defense strikes today were summarized to include the following:

Localton	Days Idle	Men Involv'd
Ford Motor, Dearborn, Mich	10	85.000
Snoqualmie Falls Timber, Snoqualmie, Wash.	166	1.050
Standard Tool, Cleveland	75	300
Cowles Tool, Cleveland	44	300
Rayday Piston, Detroit	36	130
Operadio Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill.	17	335
Sullivan Machinery, Michigan City, Ind.	16	350
Price-Pfister Brass, Los Angeles	12	185
Edgewood Arsenal, Ft. Meade, Baltimore, Md.	11	200
Cardwell Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	10	40
Continental Rubber, Erie, Pa.	10	700
Defense Housing, Audubon, N. J.	8	240
J Sklar Mfg. Co., Long Island City, N. Y.	7	495
Schacht Rubber, Huntington, Ind.	7	400
Continental Can, Jersey City, N. J.	7	350
Phelps-Dodge Copper, Elizabeth, N. J.	6	1.700
California Metal Trades Assn. Plant, San Francisco (50 shops)	6	1.500
Pioneer Rubber, Pittsburgh, Calif.	5	250

Parley Continued

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 11 (AP)—Negotiations for salary increases at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, the final phase of a settlement agreement which terminated a 76-day strike at the plant, opened yesterday with a parley in which company and U. A. W. A. (C. I. O.) union officials mt with Maj. James P. Holmes, Labor Department Conciliator.

"The company presented a proposal for a blanket wage increase and set forth rules of shop discipline," Major Holmes announced at the conclusion of the meeting. "The union asked that these be reduced to writing and said then it would give them consideration."

The conference was continued until next Tuesday at the request of the union, Major Holmes said.

Wage-Raise Request

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 11 (AP)—Workers at Bethlehem Steel Company's parent plant here asked general wage increases today two weeks after settlement of a four-day, riotous strike.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee asked a contract providing a boost of 25 cents an hour for piece-wage and hourly workers and the Employees Representation Plan, an independent association of employees, asked a 10-cent-an-hour raise.

A dispute between the two groups precipitated the strike here March 25. The S. W. O. C. had warned it would call out its members if the E. R. P. went ahead with a plan for election of collective bargaining representatives. The strike was called when E. R. P. ballot boxes appeared.

One point of the four-point program bringing the strike to an end March 28 read:

"Further action with reference to the selection of an exclusive bargaining agency should await final disposition of the case pending in the court." (The company has appealed an NLRB order directing disestablishment of the E. R. P. which, it declared, was company-dominated.)

The E. R. P., said Secretary J. J. Colburn, has requested 10-day vacations with pay for employees working for the company 10 years or more—in addition to the 10-cents-an-hour wage increase. One week vacation now is granted employees with three years of service and two weeks to those with the company 15 years or more.

Deanna and Vaughn Get Wedding Permit

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (AP)—Deanna Durbin, movie actress, and Vaughn Paul, her first and only sweetheart, obtained a marriage license today.

"This is my first romance," said Deanna, displaying her engagement ring, a large diamond flanked with half circles of rubies and set in a plain gold band. "I hope it is going to be my last."

The couple said they would be married at the Wilshire Methodist Episcopal Church instead of at the Hollywood home of Deanna's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Durbin, as had been planned.

The reason: there are to be 850 guests.

U. S. Air Corps Chief Leaves on London Trip

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps and Acting Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army for Air, left aboard the Dixie Clipper yesterday to act as an official observer in London "for three or four weeks."

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'The Joyous Book of Spring Lies Open, Writ in Blossoms'

By a Staff Artist

Ford Strike About at an End Declares Federal Conciliator

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, said today he expected complete settlement of the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations strike at the Ford Motor Company before nightfall.

Mr. Dewey said Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner and he would confer with union officials and that he planned to leave Detroit for Pittsburgh by train at 5 p. m.

Asked if that indicated the 10-day old strike would be ended by that time, Mr. Dewey replied:

"Yes, I expect it to be; it should have been settled last night."

Only one point of difference delayed an agreement which would permit the return of some 200,000 workers to jobs in many States.

Ford Asks Postponement

The Ford Company's acceptance of a settlement proposal by Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan was conditioned on a postponement of a National Labor Relations Board hearing scheduled for Monday. Governor van Wagoner, whose three-point program received approval, with modifications, from the company and was accepted by the striking United Automobile Workers, emerged from a three-hour conference with union officials and said:

"We are making progress on the one remaining point necessary to settle the strike."

Informed sources said this point was the Ford Company's insistence that any NLRB hearings relating to Ford's River Rouge Plant be deferred until after an employee election ordered by the Board.

U. A. W.-Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders have indicated they had counted on Monday's hearing as a sounding board to air grievances against the Company and possibly to influence Ford workers to vote for the C. I. O. when the election is held in the world's largest industrial unit—the Rouge Plant employing 85,000 workers.

The hearing has no connection, otherwise, with the NLRB election or the immediate causes of the present strike. It concerns union charges of unfair labor practices and discriminatory discharge of several hundred union members.

Unionists With Governor

Frank H. Bowen, NLRB regional director here whose office the Ford Company has charged contains Communist sympathizers, said last night he saw "no apparent reason for further delay" in the case. Under normal NLRB procedure, it was reported, the hearing would be postponed if both sides consented.

An estimated 16,000 unionists who crowded the State Fair Coliseum last night voiced approval of Gov. van Wagoner's settlement plan but referred the Ford modifications of it to the U. A. W.-C. I. O. negotiators, who then entered a midnight conference with the Governor.

Michael F. Widman, Jr., head of the union's Ford organizing drive, told the U. A. W.-C. I. O. members: "Get back on the picket lines. The strike isn't over yet."

The Governor's settlement plan, which had the support of Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey, called for return of all employees without discrimination, re-establishment of grievance procedure used before the strike, and co-operation of both sides in expediting the NLRB election.

G. M. Strike Threatened

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The General Motors Corporation notified the Labor Department today that the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers Union served notice yesterday of its intention to take strike action against General Motors if a new wage contract was not negotiated before April 20.

A Labor Department official said a Federal conciliator would be assigned to the case at once to try to avert a work stoppage in the plants of the corporation, which has large defense orders.

The union is reported to be seeking a wage increase. On the basis of a Labor Board election held last year, the union is the exclusive bargaining agent for most of the company's workers.

Demands as previously announced by the union, include:

A general wage increase of 10 cents an hour; 80 hours vacation pay instead of the present 40; a shop steward system to handle grievances; "adequate compensation" for drafted workers; and additional authority for the impartial umpire to rule on issues on which no agreement can be reached.

Library of Congress Music Of Latin America to Be Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Library of Congress has appointed Gilbert Chase-Culmell to catalog its collection of Latin-American music and to add to it material which ultimately will form a complete collection.

The assignment is expected to take Mr. Chase-Culmell to many of the Nation's other musical libraries, in co-ordinating and collating the bibliographies, for he is also to prepare complete listings for a guide to Latin-American music.

Son of an American Naval officer and of a Cuban mother, Mr. Chase-Culmell had written the Spanish sections of the "International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians." He was President of the Spanish session of the International Congress of Music in New York last year. At present he is completing a book entitled "The Music of Spain," including chapters on Portuguese and Spanish-American music.

While on the Library staff, he will compile the musical section of the "Handbook of Latin-American Studies," a yearly publication of the "American Council of Learned Societies."

Blue Ridge Parkway Changes Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Changes in the Blue Ridge Parkway's staff of landscape architects have been announced. John A. Reshoft, assistant landscape architect of the National Park Service, will leave April 17 for Sante Fe, N. M., Park Service headquarters for Southwestern States, where he has been transferred. A native of Washington State, Mr. Reshoft came to Virginia from Washington.

Spanish Refugees in Mexico Support Return of Monarchy

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—Restoration of the Spanish monarchy, which has recently received increasing support in refugee circles here, also won strong backing in a recent conference in Mexico of Spanish refugees. This meeting affirmed that monarchy is the constitutional framework on which a "New Spain" can be most appropriately erected.

At Xicoténcatl, according to refugee reports here, Spanish organizations with political outlook differing from Monarchist to moderate Socialist agreed to co-operate for restoration of the monarchy and to establish branches in various world centers such as Mexico, Vichy, Buenos Aires and London.

Representatives of all except Anarchists, Communists, and extreme Left Wing Socialists are understood to have signed the declaration.

It is interesting in this connection to note that recent conversations between German and Spanish diplomatic representatives are understood to have covered the question of monarchist restoration.

Franco and Hitler Differ

Gen. Francisco Franco, it is understood, is desirous of the restoration, but Reichsführer Hitler is reported to desire to arrange matters so that any prestige resulting therefrom should not go to General Franco but to Germany which would like to see a New Spain as one of the pillars of its new European order. But for this the time is still unripe.

Further Germany today wants no interference in Spain's conditions since that country is important as a supplier of important minerals and foodstuffs needed by the Reich to carry on the war. And since in Madrid alone there are reported to be several thousand of Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo men Herr Hitler can carry out his will.

Agreed Upon Restoration

Any move toward monarchial restoration, whether inside or outside Spain, naturally depends for its success upon support of the Clerical element.

But this is no problem since it is generally agreed that militant Spanish Clerics, in whatever issues they might differ from the militant Falangists, are agreed upon the need of restoration of the monarchy. In fact they even go further, according to reliable opinion.

The Clerics demand realization of "Imperial Spain," and "Spain's cultural and spiritual Empire in Latin America."

The South American States are particularly important to the Vatican since they now form the only solid bloc of Clerical countries in the world. The European group of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, with Vichy, France, is too precarious to be relied on.

'Spiritual Axis' Claimed

Spain, according to these Clerical Falangist elements, is again to become "the spiritual Axis of the Hispanic world."

It is significant that even as far back as June 7, 1940, an editorial in the Madrid "Informaciones" declared: "Inevitably the [Spanish] Empire has a territorial significance. We demand that lands discovered and conquered by our Conquistadores and baptized by our missionaries with plain Spanish names which cannot be pronounced by the pirates and which shall shortly receive the honor of being restored to our Empire."

Such restoration appears to be based on beliefs in a German-Italo victory, and of the Spanish Empire's part in Adolf Hitler's new order.

Food for Spain

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—A British loan of £2,500,000 to Spain, announced in the House of Commons yesterday and in Madrid April 9, will be used mostly to buy food, and authoritative British sources insisted that it was more of a humanitarian than a political gesture.

These quarters said that the present epidemic of typhus in Madrid was largely caused by malnutrition.

They added that it is British policy not only to permit neutral countries to import adequate supplies, provided there is no risk of their falling into Axis hands, but to assist neutrals in obtaining them.

'Rumors' Penalized

MADRID, April 11 (AP)—Capital penalties and stiff prison terms are provided in a law published today which prohibits activities ranging from rumor spreading to obstructing industrial production, forming political groups and attempts against Government functionaries.

In many cases the penalties are extended to foreigners as well as Spaniards.

An announcement appended to the law said it was to go into effect when the Government suspends the present rule, which subjects such offenses to the jurisdiction of military tribunals.

Clothing Still Big British Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Clothing is still the most urgently needed of all supplies which Americans are sending to civilian Britain, according to Mrs. Rex Benson, American wife of the assistant military attache at the British Embassy in Washington.

Mrs. Benson gave this information to the British War Relief Society, 730 Fifth Avenue, yesterday upon returning from her London home on the Steamship Excalibur, of the American Export Lines. In London she supervised distribution of American relief shipments, and she reported these as being far more important now than in 1914-18, because modern air raids not only destroy homes but often wipe out every bit of personal property.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a broadcast of Easter greetings to the children of Britain, voiced the hope that their suffering and privations would not cause them to grow up believing that hatred and cruelty were all that existed in other lands. Mrs. Roosevelt's greetings preceded the first weekly broadcast of American playlets to English children under sponsorship of the Friends of Children, 730 Fifth Avenue, and was carried to Britain by short wave through Station WRUL, Boston.

"We want to send the children of Britain something which will feed their spirit and make them believe that cruelty and hatred do not exist in every land," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "This cannot be done alone by clever fingers sewing in volunteer workrooms. It can be done by children from other countries speaking to them."

Team captains of the Special Campaigns Division of the British War Relief Society reported to their chairman, Mrs. William Armour, that total contributions had now reached $454,117, with $48,094 collected in the past week.

Naval Reserve Commission Given to Henry Ford, 2d

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—An ensign's commission in the United States Naval Reserve has been given Henry Ford, 2d, Lieut. Commander E. S. Pettyjohn of Selective Service headquarters in Lansing, Mich., announced here.

Mr. Ford, married son of Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, had been placed tentatively in Class 1 by his local draft board and was expected to be called into military service in May if he passed the physical examination.

Overseas Trade of Sweden Kept Up Despite Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although Britain now permits five Swedish ships a month to pass through the blockade, numerous difficulties still stand in the way of Swedish overseas trade.

Latest estimates of Swedish shipping losses announced by Swedish sources here, show a total of 85 vessels aggregating more than 200,000 tons have been sunk. About 500 officers and men have been fatalities.

In addition, while no general permit is needed, each shipment must be covered with special naval certificate or "navicert," thus involving sometimes as many as 500 separate licenses for a single cargo ship. This entails enormous amount of preliminary negotiations before a ship can sail.

Kept at Same Level

Under the British blockade agreement, which says that one of the five ships going to Sweden must come from a British port, it is stipulated that a corresponding number of ships of equal tonnage be allowed to leave westward so that the Swedish tonnage inside the blockade remains at the same level.

Nevertheless, shipments are getting through to Sweden from the United States. On March 16 the 4,000-ton motor freighter Vasaholm of the Swedish-American-Mexico Line entered Gothenburg, Sweden, with a mixed cargo direct from New York.

On March 4 the 7,800-ton steamer Tynningoe owned by the Rex Company of Stockholm, arrived from the United States with foodstuffs. It also carried delayed Christmas presents and food gifts to private individuals, such as dried fruits and soap.

Cotton and Tin Plate

On February 25 the Swedish motorship Glimaran loaded with 6,000 tons of important freight, chiefly cotton and tin plate, arrived direct from Galveston.

Exports to the United States were reopened with the arrival in New York April 3 of the Swedish freighter Stegeholm from Gothenburg.

Since March 4, however, it is known that at least four Swedish freighters have been sunk.

Meat Rationed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Meat including pork has been placed on Sweden's rations list along with butter, fats, coal, hides, copper and copper alloys, according to information recently published by the American Swedish News Exchange here.

The weekly allowance has been set at half a kilogram, or a little more than a pound, of meat for each person weekly. Fish, it was pointed out is still plentiful.

A further measure by the Government to control rising prices was also forecast by Government circles recently. Retail prices, according to official figures, have reached a point 30 per cent higher than in August, 1939.

At the same time Sweden has agreed to send 20,000 tons of bred grains as a loan to Finland. Wheat, flour, butter, eggs, pork, seed oats, and other products will be sent to Finland under the terms of a new trade agreement between the two countries.

A gift of 400 tons of sugar will also be distributed in Finland and Norway under the auspices of the substitution of charcoal for gasoline in motor vehicles.

Meanwhile a new industry has grown up in Sweden around the substitution of chcarcoal for gasoline in motor vehicles.

At present it is estimated that 50,000 motor vehicles have been converted to the use of wood-burning engines. At a recent industrial exhibit it was pointed out that production of 10,000 of these burners would require 50,000 days of work. At least 10,000 drivers are kept busy as well as repair mechanics. In one year, Swedish industrialists figure, 10,000 vehicles consume about 3,000,000 bushels of charcoal or finely cut wood which require 1,000,000 days of work for chopping and charring. Distribution requires at least 13,000,000 special paper bags, and this keeps several pulp and paper mills busy.

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Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Willkie glad to rest after single week on Capital social front—White House has new world map, one showing British 'life lines'—President gives his callers but three minutes to tell their stories.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of training: Mrs. Wendell Willkie recently got her first real taste of Washington life when she stayed over a week between the Women's National Press Club dinner and the Gridiron Club's Sunday afternoon tea, as the guest of Mrs. Robert Low Bacon.

As she departed, she confessed: "I've had a wonderful time in Washington, but I couldn't stand this pace long."

Significant?: To the maps of Europe whose racks have held the center of his office since September, 1939, President Roosevelt now has added a larger one—about 10 feet long and four feet wide. It is the world, crisscrossed with lines marking the shipping routes that are the "life lines" to Britain.

Tempus fugit: Here is the way the President's appointment list ran in part yesterday: 12:55 Granville Clark.

12.58 Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

1.00 Donald Nelson, OPM priorities chief (luncheon).

Granville Clark, Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early explained, was a Harvard classmate of the President's who has been across the country observing camps. He had a lot to tell the President. He was given three minutes.

The movie actor has been asked by the President to make a good-will trip to South America. He got two minutes, just about long enough to shake the President's hand.

So it seems: Wits in Washington are saying that instead of putting conscientious objectors in jail in Italy, they put them in the Army.

Another wit observed that there might be merit in putting strikers in the United States Army at $21 a month.

Britain in the U. S. A.: Just as the National Defense Advisory Commission has its OPM, the British Purchasing Mission is now headed up by a British Supply Council, which makes its Washington headquarters on the barred and heavily guarded ninth floor of the Hotel Willard. The title "Purchasing Commission" was outmoded after the Lend-Lease Act went into force.

Fortification of Greenland Expected to Begin at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The United States Army and Navy are expected to begin immedate fortification of the huge Danish colony of Greenland, as the conviction grows that these new land, sea, and air bases will eventually be used to aid Great Britain in the Battle of the North Atlantic.

American defense forces are understood to have already made detailed plans to turn Greenland into a New World outpost against totalitarianism in anticipation of the agreement signed Wednesday by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister in the United States, placing the territory under American protection until Denmark is free of Nazi domination.

Although the Army and the Navy are treating the extent of the projected land, sea, and air bases as military secrets, it is believed that they will be of considerable size and will rank with the largest now being constructed in the eight defense areas obtained from Great Britain in last summer's destroyer-base deal.

Observers here point out that the United States will then have bases within sight of the war zone as defined by the German Government, since this zone extends to within three miles of the east-central coast of Greenland.

Air Fields in South

American plans are said to include the quickest possible construction of airfields on the southern portion of the territory so as to facilitate the flight to Britain of medium and short-range bombers, almost all of which must now be carried in slow convoy freighters.

In addition, if the United States comes to the point of actively joining in the convoying of goods to Britain, air bases in Greenland would be invaluable as a point from which to conduct air and sea operations against German U-boats, surface raiders, and bombers. With near-by Iceland already in British hands, it would be possible for Anglo-American air and sea patrols to make the North Atlantic increasingly hot for the Germans.

The United States now has a consulate at Godthaab, Greenland, while American engineers are known to have made extensive studies and maps of much of the usable southern coast. It is reported that President Roosevelt will order work to begin immediately, allocating sufficient money from his "blank check" defense fund.

It is admitted with all frankness here that the agreement is aimed primarily to forestall any Nazi designs toward the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere. The State Department pointed out that not only were German technicians known to have landed in Greenland last summer, but that German warplanes have been seen over the territory at least twice within the last two weeks.

Discussing the agreement for U. S. defense of Greenland, President Roosevelt said today that all of the American republics had been kept fully informed of this Government's actions while the agreement was being drafted with the Danish Minister.

He repeated what the agreement specifically sets forth, that Greenland is now very definitely considered a part of the Western Hemisphere with the same status as Martinique, Guadalupe, British Guiana, and other New World islands flying foreign flags.

Secret Approval Seen

According to the wording of the agreement, it was signed by Minister de Kauffman on behalf of King Christian of Denmark. Inasmuch as Denmark is entirely subject to orders from Berlin, the Danish Minister is understood to have concluded the agreement knowing that while Copenhagen could not openly indorse the pact, it would secretly give 100 per cent approval to the envoy's action.

This case is seen as strikingly similar to that existing in regard to the 39 Danish freighters which the United States took into custody and is now planning to purchase Minister de Kauffman acquiesced in this purchase, knowing full well that while the Danish felt constrained to repudiate his acquiescence, it actually favored it as designed to help Britain and speed the day of Denmark's liberation.

Congressional reaction to the Danish-American agreement is apparently dividing upon the now familiar lines of the isolationists and those favoring strong anti-totalitarian action, with a strong majority in both branches of Congress seemingly in agreement in favor of the action.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not only said that the bases would be invaluable in defense of the New World but also frankly declared that they would serve equally well in the event that this nation had to take offensive action.

However, Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who has admitted that he hopes to make political capital of a post-war swing toward isolationism, branded the agreement as a "move to protect American shipping to Greenland for transshipment to British vessels."

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America: Slave or Free?

34 To Know the Truth Is Price of Freedom

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The little boy's grandmother told the story. Johnny was saying his prayers: "Please God, take care of Mummy. And Daddy. And Sister. And be sure God, to take good care of Yourself, because if you don't we're all sunk."

Johnny simplifies something we've been trying to say: Without God all our liberties would fail. Or to put it positively, God is the foundation of freedom in every field, because his spiritual nature breaks all the bonds of materiality. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Eternal vigilance is not the whole price of liberty. Jesus set forth the cost more completely and also gave us a method for winning freedom when he said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." The price of spiritual freedom is to know the truth about Spirit, God, and His Spiritual creation.

Winning freedom by knowing the truth is a very practical process. Every step men have taken out of the slavery of animality has been by this method. The first man to learn to write threw off fetters of ignorance. Knowing certain mechanical facts about airplanes and radios frees us from many limitations of time and space. Increasing knowledge of man's true nature has emancipated slaves and developed free governments.

Now this freedom to know the truth cannot really be destroyed. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage" for conscience. In all ages men who accepted Jesus' word, "The kingdom of God is within you," have refused to let men rule their thinking.

Martyrdom Not Enough

Among the early Christians thousands preferred to be torn by beasts or burned rather than renounce allegiance to their highest concept of good. The venerable Polycarp was typical. Promised "freedom" if he would only burn incense and swear by Caesar, threatened with wild beasts if he refused, he said: "Let them come. I cannot change from good to bad." In the Reformation period multitudes fled their homes or suffered torture to keep faith with truth.

We gain courage from noble sacrifice for conscience sake. We shall misread history, however, if we conclude that martyrdom is a sufficient shield for spiritual freedom. With men who lack the martyr's insight or fortitude, tyranny has its way. Polycarp won some respect but not freedom for Christians. Roman emperors slaughtered them for another 150 years.

We like to think that persecution never succeeds. But in human society it does unless resisted. Many Mediterranean peoples are Mohammedan rather than Christian because the sword made way for the Koran. The Inquisition and the armies of the Counter-Reformation rooted out Protestantism in Spain, Belgium and Southern Europe. Probably Britain and America would not read the King James Bible today had the Spanish Armada conquered England.

In these times it is necessary to recall that it has been Christian courage, expressed not only in martyrdom, but in effective military resistance, that has won religious liberty. Such resistance as well as consecrated living will be the price if men in a dozen nations are to be free again to speak and hear the truth.

The tyrannies of today are not, like the Roman, content to let men think their own thoughts. Totalitarianism, using the radio and press and schools, tells them what to think. Youth that has never known anything but Communism or Fascism certainly is not free to know the truth.

In this series we have set the free way off sharply against the slave way, almost as white against black. We have done this to make essential differences clearer, not to white-wash the democracies. Those who want to keep and enlarge liberty can have no time for mere holier-than-thou comparisons. Were not our way of life threatened from within as well as from without, it would not be necessary thus to reaffirm its virtues.

Slave Way's Basic Mistake

Indeed, if the enemies within the household—a "Fifth Column" of materialistic beliefs—were overcome, the attack from without would soon be turned back. Specifically, if America wishes to follow the free way, it must root out home-grown cousins of totalitarianism.

The basic mistake of the slave way is to treat man as a slave. The challenge to spiritual freedom comes chiefly from two forms of slave thinking. The first, German tribalism, seems silly to most Americans. Yet our own "hundred per centism" has some of the same marks of "blood and soil" superstition. "The premises and predicates of this . . . matter were put into our Aryan blood at the beginning, with the race instinct of migration and its pervading land hunger." That is not from "Mein Kampf," but from a speech by Champ Clark on the annexation of Hawaii.

America even has a dangerous amount of anti-Semitism, subtly and openly fostered in 121 organizations, by Bundists or by politicians who, lacking constructive platforms, seek to climb a ladder of hate. The position of Negroes in the United States is not one of which we can be proud. Nor is the treatment accorded other racial minorities. Let us frankly recognize that in these unperceived forms of oppression, America has its own caste system.

Yet in the American melting-pot where so many races mix it should be relatively easy to look primarily to moral and mental qualities. Christianity urges a further step—recognition that the real man is spiritual, having only the qualities of his Father. As this teaching is more widely accepted and proved men will recognize themselves as brothers. And freedom such as we have only glimpsed, will be won.

Where the Nazis attempt to make man a mere animal for racial reasons, the Communists try it for economic reasons. The most extreme examples of this second type of slavery are found in Soviet Russia. But weeds sprouting from the same noxious materialism infest the democracies. Laissez-faire economics bases itself equally on a material man striving to satisfy material wants. The result too often is exploitation, strikes, unemployment, monopoly, inequality. Marxist economists bow down to the god of "economic determinism" no more slavishly than do our own. If many Americans are ill-fed, may not one reason be our tendency to forget that "man does not live by bread alone?"

The fall of France disclosed how many unsuspected fissures a so-called free society can have when man is set against man, class against class by material interests. America can discover its fissures—without falling. It can curb political corruption and self-seeking, the divisive grab-bag attitude toward government expressed in the familiar phrases, "pork barrel," "pressure groups," and "log-rolling." Selfish special interests foster disunity.

Trust Is Necessary

In a current book giving the experiences of refugees from totalitarian tyranny, a former Berlin editor offers an answer:

> In the fight against Fascism no weapon is so important as this—the belief in the goodness and strength of another. Without this belief free peoples cannot unite, and they disintegrate through their suspicions, becoming slaves before they know it.

Knowing how insidious and insistent is the effort to sow suspicion (Croat vs. Serb in Yugoslavia and employer vs. employee in the United States are current examples) free men can emphasize the faith in one another which Wendell Willkie once said was the basis of democracy. This is possible only when "each of us knows the other has a conscience," when each acknowledges "a power not ourselves that makes for righteousness."

The philosopher Oswald Spengler in his "Decline of the West" predicted the decay of democracy. He saw religion losing vitality, inspiration smothered in formalism, the growth of an "eat, drink and die" philosophy, government by doles, and finally men dominated by money and machines surrendering to Caesarism. Spengler went as far astray in many of his predictions as Marx did in forecasting the breakdown of capitalism first in the most industrially advanced countries.

Yet our society discloses enough similarities to the Spengler-Marx picture to startle thinking men into a realization that only by a rededication to spiritual ends shall we escape the materialistic evolution described. This is perceived today not merely by religionists but by historians, statesmen, teachers, businessmen, philosophers, psychologists. One of the last, C. E. M. Joad, has said:

> The stage is thus set for a religious revival. It is set (1) because of the disparity between our technical and our spiritual development. Unless this disparity can be made up and we can find objectives worthy of our powers, we shall use them to destroy ourselves; (2) because of the absence of a creed in which educated men can believe, and the restlessness and spiritual discomfort that the resultant vacuum entails. Unless this vacuum can be filled, men will be driven to war, to suicide, or to revolution, because of their inability to tolerate a life that has lost its meaning.

For those with eyes to see, this religious revival is already under way. This creed "in which educated men can believe" is not absent. Henry George pointed out that.

> Political economy and social science cannot teach any lessons that are not embraced in the simple truths that were taught to poor fishermen and Jewish peasants by One who 1800 years ago was crucified.

At the time of the Reformation nation after nation was transformed, morally, mentally, economically, politically, by the revolutionary power of religion. It was not really a new creed, but the essence of Christianity which began to work anew in men's lives when multitudes began to read the Bible and to think for themselves. Formalism and feudalism gave way before the simple truths Jesus taught.

A New Reformation?

Will our own day see a new Reformation, a fresh turning to spiritual values in defense against recrudescent materialism? There are evidences pointing that way.

The sale of Bibles has greatly increased since this war started. Men of all lands are emphasizing the relation between Christianity and free government. And many, sensing the breaking up of material systems are seeking spiritual defenses. National days of prayer have been instituted. In Britain millions believe the "miracle of Dunkirk" can only be accounted for by prayers offered on the preceding Sunday. They have remarked also that a striking succession of military and naval victories followed immediately Britain's most recent day of prayer.

The challenge of religion, reawakened to confront the new paganism, rings clearly in the letters of imprisoned German pastors. "Wherever we may be," writes one, "'faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' A thousand times heard, learned by heart, realized with the head, claimed as a conviction—now it becomes 'truth,' and the only truth endowed with power and life." Such fuller knowing of truth already available is making many free.

Real Man Is Spiritual

But the most effective defense of spiritual freedom requires something more than an ordinary religious revival. The main attack comes from two counterfeit religions. Communism and Naziism are alike in attempting to treat man as an animal and to submerge him in a totalitarian State. The basic answer to both lies in the exactly contrary religious teaching that the real man is spiritual and owes primary allegiance to God.

It was Bishop Gore who said:

> In the long run what any society is to become will depend on what it believes, or disbelieves, about the eternal things.

It was the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, who said:

> "Jesus taught but one God, one Spirit, who makes man in the image and likeness of Himself,—of Spirit, not of matter. Man reflects infinite Truth, Life and Love."

She perceived that God is Spirit and man is His image, and that this truth will loose its bonds and give new meaning to the rights of man. Thus Mrs. Eddy also wrote:

> "Discerning the rights of man we cannot fail to foresee the doom of all oppression. Slavery is not the legitimate state of man. God made free."

This is the way free government has always developed. Knowing more of the truth about God has freed men from the material concepts of themselves which fetter them with hate, greed, fear and superstition. A community composed of gangsters would require a concentration-camp government, while a community of men even partly Christianized can govern themselves with a large degree of freedom.

Americans proudly refer to the United States as "God's country." We might well make more room in it and in our lives for qualities which express Him—spirituality, justice, compassion, truthfulness, intelligence, courage. Knowing Him as infinite Spirit and man as His image is the price. In proportion as men pay it they approach "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Japan's Axis Ties Peril Self-Interest

Continued from Page 1

nouncements of foreign trade data as from October, 1940. The Monthly Returns of Foreign Trade were suspended after the issue of September last. Indications up to that time were that the "growing foreign trade" so often spoken about consisted largely of trade with—especially exports to—the so-called "yen bloc" such as Manchukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory, and Japanese occupied parts of China.

Such trade produces no foreign exchange, aside from what can be squeeezd out of Chinese national currency swapped through the open exchange market at Shanghai (which incidentally always quotes the Japanese yen at around half-price, to Tokyo's indignation) and the proceeds of sales abroad of some products of the yen bloc.

Business Opportunities Lost

Although it is claimed that exports to North and Central America were on the whole about on a par last year with the previous year and that shipments to South America and the South Sea region showed a striking decrease, though naturally exports to Europe and Africa fell off, the conclusion of even the most cursory survey of Japan must inescapably be that no such limited nation can for nearly four years carry on an inconclusive war in China, keeping a million men in the field and immobilizing background forces of industry, shipping and supporting man-and-woman power, without tending to lose out in the international trade field.

This situation is especially painful to Japanese industrialists, traders, shipping folk and Government master minds when it is considered how Japan might cash in on the needs of other warring nations and the helplessness of these nations in maintaining their own international trade position.

But continue on to another heading, that of Japan's political relations with the Western World, and we find a dismaying and increasingly important fresh position developing. Not only is Japan thus far failing to extricate herself from the quagmire of its China "incident," but it is flirting with the prospect of war which will have to be called just that, bluntly. It seems incredible that a drained and disheartened country could for one second contemplate a war with, say, the United States: or the United States and Great Britain together.

Lessons of War Forgotten

Westerners who know something of Japan are at times tempted to believe the Japanese capable of anything, under emotional stress. Yet here we have emotional stress tempered by the restricting experience of many long months of already hard-fought war, whatever it may be called. The common people of the country may not fully understand what has been going on, but there is no reason to think that the leaders educate themselves exclusively on the vaporings of the Domei news agency, or of jingoist editors.

At the top in Japan there are some thinkers, even though they seem unable to get together on a strong leader or a completely comprehensible and unchanging policy. The Japanese Navy, which must do the fighting if Japan fights America, is considerably ahead of the Army in the matter of aptitude education. So it is unlikely that Japan will plunge into another major altercation unless it has some superficial reason, at least, to think it will profit by it.

Of course Japan's line-up with the Axis was an historic decision, the full consequences of which are still to be read. The thing almost occurred just before the outbreak of war in Europe. Drawing back in time, the Japanese congratulated themselves on a lucky escape.

But a year later the pact was signed, after all, under circumstances of a succession of German victories on the continent which gave those at the Japanese helm much reason for belief (similar to that at Rome) that Japan could cash in without risk. Herr Hitler's failure to swarm over England, plus what has happened to the Italians, has administered another cold shower. But in this case Japan found itself tied.

Direction Now Fixed

Superficially, the bond seems strong—particularly when Japan's swing to a controlled economy comparable to those of Germany and Italy is taken into consideration. The Japanese themselves will tell you, heroically, that their direction is now determined; they must carry on with the Axis.

An editorial article in the February issue of the Oriental Economist, English edition, stresses that while this organ had formerly urged that Japan and America ought to bury the hatchet, "Conditions today have entirely changed To attain the same objective now (termination of wars in Europe and East Asia) it is essential for Japan to make up its mind to aid Germany and Italy to the fullest extent and fight the war to the finish." Anything short of this belligerent policy is termed, with a somewhat amusing choice of title, "appeasement"!

In these things it is my considered conviction that Japan is temporarily off on the wrong foot in its relationship with the Western Powers—all the way, from friends to its own policies as shaping themselves in part on those of its friends.

Japan is a great nation-family with an Emperor-godhead. But just the same, Japan is a nation of individualists. Its own war stresses have turned it toward totalitarianism, and the passing triumph of jingo elements has linked it with Germany and Italy, yet it is my belief that the Japanese are fundamentally democrats and that their instincts turn them toward such countries as the United States and even currently hated Great Britain.

As matters stand, I see Japan in an abnormal international position, acting contrary to its own instincts and its own interests. Eventually this abnormality must swing around toward normality once more. It is devoutly to be hoped that no further great tragedy may pile upon those already recorded before these normal instincts reassert themselves.

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'Injection Molding' Advance Aid to Rubber Technology

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11—Developments in the process of "injection molding" which means the electrical heating, working and cooling of a granulated solid in a cylinder in such a way as to make it rigid enough for ejection into certain forms, were seen to be increasing rapidly in a joint report made here by Harold W. Paine, Maurice L. Macht and Walter E. Rahm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, to the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours representatives reported that the advent of heat-stable cellulose acetate (a salt of acetic acid), making it possible to produce a suitable inexpensive, heat-stable plastic, capable of being softened by heat, has caused a tremendous increase in the process of injection molding.

Five advantages of the process given by the chemists which they say result in lower production costs for articles of higher quality are:

1. A high speed of production because of the rapid press operation as well as the lack of necessity for alternately heating and chilling, or curing the solid.
2. A low mold cost made possible by the smaller number of cavities required per mold for a given production.
3. A greater convenience in setting up molds, because they are of lighter construction than those used in compression molding.
4. A smaller loss of material, since defective articles can be reused, as well as material from the channels connecting the cylinder and mold.
5. A high thermal efficiency of this system, in which the heating cylinder and chilled molds are maintained at constant temperatures throughout the cycle.

Articles which are in commercial production by this process vary from a tiny doll's eye, weighing only a fraction of a gram, to the windows in the housing of a gasoline pump, weighing several pounds. There are also housings for accounting machines, speedometers, clocks and instruments, dashboard panels, sunglass frames, telephone housings, plates, novelty jewelry and other items.

The chemists think that injection molding will open new vistas to rubber technology if a technique can be worked out whereby the treated rubber will vulcanize completely in a short time after ejection into a molding die.

Greenland Mostly Ice Covered

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Greenland, made a part yesterday of the Western Hemisphere defense system, is one of the largest islands in the world, and one of the least populated.

The Commerce Department says 695,000 of the 850,000 square miles in the deceptively-named land are covered by ice and at last count the population numbered about 16,200 Eskimos and 400 Danes.

Cryolite, an important mineral in the manufacture of aluminum, enamel ware, glass, and pottery, is Greenland's chief resource, and is valuable in defense industries.

The United States once claimed ownership of part of the island on the basis of explorations by Admiral Robert E. Peary. However, when the United States bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1916, it surrendered all its claims to Greenland.

The Coast Guard has been maintaining an unofficial vigil over Greenland since shortly after Denmark was invaded by Germany. Two or three cutters have been maintained in Greenland waters almost constantly, and the Coast Guard has erected a special radio station to maintain secret communication with the United States

ROME, April 11 (AP)—The official Italian news agency, in a Washington dispatch commenting on the United States' intention to establish air bases in Greenland, said today that "by the same reasoning Japan should acquire Hawaii to protect Asia and Europe, and Alaska to protect the Eastern Hemisphere."

The agency described Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister in Washington who signed the agreement for Denmark, as an "adventurer" with no right to cede bases in land belonging to Denmark.

The case "confirms that President Roosevelt considers himself a kind of 'emperor of the world,' and as such recognizes or withholds recognition from governments and monarchs even if, as in the case of Denmark, King Christian was King when Roosevelt was in short pants."

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Better U. S. Feeling Pleases Konoye; Japan Tightens Grip on Big Business

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Masatsune Ogura, of the Sumitomo banking interests, one of Japan's banking "Big Five," recently joined the Cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye the move possessed a double significance.

It meant that Japanese big business would receive more consideration on technical questions, since it would have a spokesman in the Cabinet.

It also meant that the process of mobilizing big business for the all-out national economic war effort had advanced by another step. For Mr. Ogura's position as War Economy Minister, to some extent is that of a hostage as well as of a spokesman.

The Japanese have been clever imitators from the earliest to the latest age of their history, from the time when they took over Buddhist theology and many artistic and literary models from China to the time when they commenced to copy from the West everything from cannon to cameras. But there is usually some distinctive original touch in a Japanese imitation. When Buddhism entered Japan its progress was facilitated because the Japanese assumed that the Buddhist deities were their indigenous Shinto gods under other names.

Much of the old feudal clan life of Japan survived beneath the surface of the constitutionalism which was borrowed from the West. And now, when the totalitarian idea looms large on the Japanese horizon, the borrowing is again carried out with discretion and with reservations. German prestige in the Island Empire was at its height after the fall of France last June. It was shortly after this that the prolonged opposition of the moderates to a full-fledged alliance with Germany and Italy broke down.

All Parties Dissolved

German influence was also reflected in some of Japan's internal political changes. The parties all declared themselves dissolved. A new organization called the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, constructed on the leadership basis, with the perfectural organizations nominated from the center and these organizations, in turn, appointing local committees, was formed and at first seemed likely to overshadow the Diet.

But this has not taken place. The Association was freely criticized at the last session of the Diet and many members of the latter institution insisted that the Association should function only as an agency for promoting national morale, not as a political body. And the Cabinet proved willing to abandon its projected legislation for a change in the election system in return for a compliant attitude on the part of the Diet toward the ratification of the huge budget which broke all records as to size and deficit and toward the enactment of legislation strengthening the National Mobilization Law.

In other words, while the whole logic of the situation is drawing the net of Government control over the economic life of the country tighter and tighter, there is no desire to add political complications by throwing over the Diet and inaugurating experiments in a new form of administration and legislation.

New Bond Issues

The new budget for the fiscal year 1941-1942 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April until April) is for 12,875,000,000 yen, or about $3,000,000,000 at the official rate of exchange. Of this sum, 8,500,000,000 yen will be raised by floating new Government bond issues. Every year the absorption of these huge issues has become a little more difficult; but apparently the straw that will break the financial camel's back has not been applied.

Another recent development which illustrates the Japanese tendency to advance toward totalitarianism by old familiar grooves rather than by outword changes of political institutions has been the enactment of a national defense security act which makes it a crime to publish information about Cabinet and Privy Council sessions, about secret sessions of the Diet and about "important secrets in all branches of administration."

Just to emphasize the new law, Japan next month is to hold an "anti-spy" week. This would certainly seem to be a case of carrying coals to Newcastle, because there are few countries in the world where detective vigilance against real or imaginary spies is so widespread and so obvious.

Control of Foreign Exchange

One of the matters about the execution of whcih the new business representative in the Cabinet, Mr. Ogura, may be consulted, is the new and more drastic law on control of foreign exchange. This law gives the Government the right to order the sale by Japanese abroad of foreign currency, foreign securities, and such other property as they may own.

Such currency, securities and property owned by Japanese in foreign countries has hitherto been one of the few sources of foreign exchange which has been left untapped. It may be that the shortage of gold and foreign currency in the possession of the Japanese authorities and the unfavorable balance of trade with countries outside the yen bloc have made it necessary to tap this source.

The new law also gives the Government authority to deal with the property of foreign residents and foreign corporations in Japan. This has been interpreted in Japan as providing for legal reprisals if there should be confiscation of Japanese property in other countries.

Throughout all the changes in Japan a remarkable measure of national unity has been preserved. The best proof of this is the complete absence of a class of Japanese émigrés. It would be easy to find Russians, Germans, and Italians who would be glad to denounce the regimes in their own countries. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find a Japanese who would take this stand.

Wide World
Admiral Osami Nagano

The new chief of the Japanese Naval Staff Board is rated as an expert on American affairs.

TOKYO, April 11 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye in a highly significant statement reiterated today that Japan's southward policy was "purely economic and peaceful" and insisted that Japan would not use force to realize its ambitions.

Prince Konoye, whose statement was made at a press conference with Japanese reporters, appeared optimistic regarding United States-Japanese relations.

He acknowledged, however, that Japan's membership in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and continuation of the China conflict were obstacles in the path of a completely amicable relationship between Tokyo and Washington.

"Do you think that United States-Japanese relations will get worse?" he was asked.

"I do not think so," the Premier replied.

Prince Konoye said Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to Washington, was trying to convince the United States Government that Japan's entry into the Axis pact was peaceful and aimed at prevention of American participation in war.

Observers here believe, however, that in the past month or so Japanese leaders have concluded that Japan's alignment with the Axis has had an opposite tendency and that Admiral Nomura must have been informed of the trend of opinion in the United States.

Discussing trade with the Netherlands Indies, Prince Konoye pointed out that the Dutch possessions should have confidence in Japan's sincerity, as seen in the Japanese-negotiated peace treaty recently between French Indo-China and Thailand. Japan, he said, has "never asked for any compensation" as a result of its good offices.

He voiced optimism over Japanese-Russian relations. He said that negotiations under way now in Moscow between Mr. Matsuoka and Soviet officials are "going in the right direction."

Tokyo, Soviet Easier

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Chuichi Ohashi, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, told a conference of provincial governors in Japan that negotiations between Russia and Japan are "progressing without friction," the Domei (Japanese News Agency) wireless reported.

He said the present talks concern fishery and trade questions, and predicted successful conclusion of the negotiations soon. On a whole, Russian-Japanese views have achieved harmony, he declared.

Smokeless Powder Plant In New Jersey Explodes

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Two men were killed and an undetermined number injured today in an explosion at the cotton dehydration house of Hercules Powder Company's smokeless powder plant here.

The Wilmington, Del., headquarters of the Company announced that "property damage was slight and confined to one building."

Australia and New Zealand Form Defense, Trade Board

CANBERRA, Australia, April 11 (Australian Associated Press)—A permanent consultative committee of Australian and New Zealand Governments has been formed to consider defense and trade matters.

The manner in which this committee works is illustrated by gains in the marketing of the produce of the two countries. In this way a heavy carry-over of canned fruits, expected for 1942, has been avoided. Some 1,300,000 cases, representing £1,000,000 to fruit growers, have been sold this season to Britain.

The Minister for Commerce, Sir Earle Page, announced that all Australian exports are being constantly adjusted in accordance with British needs and with the shipping position, priority is given to exports that Britain urgently requires.

Australians had to accept a national plan for foodstuffs purchase. The defense forces needed beef which consequently was restricted, but mutton and lamb are accumulating in cool stores, so the domestic consumption of it has been encouraged by the export embargo.

Red Sea Is Opened Again To U. S. Ships by President

Continued from Page 1

reau, they said, is making a survey to determine the amount of material to be moved and the ships available with a view toward diverting additional shipping to that part of the globe.

Nautical tables disclosed, however, that vessels making an average speed of 10 knots would require between seven and eight weeks to reach Suez ports.

It is, however, a long trip, since American vessels are still prohibited from the Mediterranean Sea and must therefore take the long 13,000-mile circuit of Southern Africa.

The proclamation designated the "open area" as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the north coast of the Italian Somaliland with the meridian of 50 degrees longitude east of Greenwich;

"Thence due north to the mainland of Arabia;

"Thence eastward along the coast of Arabia to the meridian of 51 degrees east longitude;

"Thence due south to the mainland of Italian Somaliland;

"Thence westward along the coast of the Italian Somaliland to the point of the beginning."

Nothing but news of the war and this Nation's relation to the war proceeded from the President's press conference this morning.

He announced that he had issued a proclamation recognizing a state of war between Germany and Italy on the one hand and Yugoslavia. This is in accordance with a law called the Neutrality Act, but which could more accurately be described as a "noninvolvement Act." It means that the United States must be "neutral" toward these countries except in so far as the Lend-Lease Law enables the United States unneutrally to help Yugoslavia.

President Roosevelt also disclosed that he would confer with Sir Arthur Salter Saturday in connection with the British shipping problem in the north Atlantic. He said he had not considered allowing American ships to go to Halifax.

The President was asked by one reporter whether there was any question of transferring more American destroyers to Britain at this time and his reply was a flat no.

President Roosevelt made it clear that American ships would have no difficulty delivering their cargoes to Egyptian ports, either at Port of Suez at the southern tip of the Canal or at Ismalia a little farther north. He dismissed as unimportant and open to argument whether Port Said on the Mediterranean end of the Canal would now be open to American ships. He said he did not know whether Port Said's docks lie in the Mediterranean which is definitely a combat zone or in the canal itself which is definitely not a combat zone.

But the President did know that there was adequate rail service between Ismalia and Port Said and that that would take care of the problem since American vessels could unload either at Suez or Ismalia.

Opening the Red Sea was accomplished by merely revoking the combat zone designation of June 11, 1940, which made a narrow strip of sea from Italian Somaliland on the Northeast African Coast to the Aden Protectorate on the Southern Arabian Coast a prohibited area. This strip was only 60 miles wide but it effectively blocked entrance of United States citizens, ships and planes to the Red Sea because the Western opening of the sea is blocked by the combat zone designation, still in effect, of the Mediterranean Sea.

Donovan Cites U. S. Danger If Germans Defeat Britain

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan said today that if Nazi Germany wins the war, America will be "in a dangerous economic position" and whatever this Nation does now "we must do it with the full realization of the danger involved, even though that danger may be war itself."

His speech, "If Hitler Wins," written for presentation before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, said that since his recent three months' mission of observation in Europe he had the impression that in passage of the Lease-Lend Act the American people "had acted upon sound instincts" but that "they were not certain in their minds that danger existed."

The immediate result of a Nazi victory, he said, would be "the organization of the whole of Europe as a single entity"—self-sufficient in foodstuffs with the purpose of having "a sure agricultural foundation upon which to base a firm Nazi military leadership."

Dangerous Economic Position

But, he added, "to avoid the danger of discontent among the people upon whom it feeds, the German system of exploitation must be brought to bear on other countries across the seas," and thereby America would be placed in a dangerous economic position.

"The greatest danger," he said, "not only to our economy but to our national security, would be that which strikes indirectly through South America. . . . South America will be forced either to accept German dictation or economic ruin. . . ."

Colonel Donovan said "it seems to me clear that what we should do is to act only for our own advantage. And to be stampeded by no one. . . . If it is to our advantage to declare war, we should declare war, but otherwise not; if it is to our disadvantage, to the disadvantage of our safety, to declare war, we should not declare war."

Sees Germany Vulnerable

He said there were those who believe America should not aid Britain, because they believe the war already lost, "but I tell you as a soldier and as an observer of soldiers that the war is not lost."

'Ruin' Laid to U. S.

ROME, April 11 (AP)—Fascist propaganda renewed attacks on President Roosevelt today for what was described as the "ruin" of Yugoslavia.

Col. William J. Donovan, who toured the Balkans and Middle East on a diplomatic passport as an unofficial observer, was called "Washington's No. 2 Agent Provocateur."

Newspapers echoed the words of Giovannia Ansaldo, Editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, who said on the radio that "there is no doubt" the Yugoslav military overthrew the regime of Prince Paul "not only at the British suggestion but also under the influence, direct or indirect of America."

"It is not for nothing that Colonel Donovan, this ersatz ambassador of President Roosevelt, in his tour of the Balkans passed several days at Belgrade and had talks there with General Simovtch, organizer of the coup d'etat," he added.

"America together with England also has been beaten in this Mediterranean adventure."

Betrayal Charged

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter devoted most of its first page today to an attack upon Britain and the United States in connection with the Serb and Greek situation.

The streamer headline said the two Balkan Nations were "betrayed and sold out by England and the United States."

The story compared the British-American "paper strategy" with Germany's "military actualities."

Good Neighbor

© RKO Radio Pictures
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Designated by President Roosevelt to tour several Latin-American nations in the interest of better inter-American understanding.

After a call on the President, Mr. Fairbanks said he would spend two months in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and Panama.

Strategic Importance of New Greek-British Line

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special Writer for the Associated Press

The line on which British-Greek Allies still hope to half the German Balkan blitzkrieg is becoming more apparent. It is roughly defined in press dispatches as forming an enormous inverted "v" from the western shores to the Gulf of Salonika on the Aegean Coast of Greece, to Chimara in Albania, on the Adriatic.

That is too vast a defense line to indicate with any certainty where the next and perhaps crucial German blow will fall. It is virtually certain, however, that German hopes of a quick and decisive victory in the Balkans call for an attack on the British-held segment of the line, wherever it actually runs. Defeat of the British is essential to the Germans to confirm victories already won against Greeks or Yugoslavs.

British on Right Flank

The British probably hold the right flank of whatever line is being set up. Thus they would retain the closest possible contact with the sea and the Navy and with their bases of debarkation and supply in Greece, farther south.

It is somewhat surprising to find that the indicated British-Greek defense line cuts considerably south and west of the coastal plains through which the Vardar River runs. The lower Vardar had appeared to offer a formidable obstruction to a German attack. There is much marshy ground both east and west of the river in the coastal area. Even Greek railroads and highways shun it and it would offer a wide obstacle to German mechanized attack.

The west bank of the Vardar, even above the coastal plains at its outflow, is defensible ground. The river skirts bold heights on the west for a considerable distance, while on the east, the direction from which a German attack on that sector must come presumably, it is flanked by low-lying country. British or Allied guns from those heights would have dominated approaches from the east.

Forced by Necessity

If press cables accurately describe the general outline of the positions on which the British-Greek Allies are preparing to make their fight, however, other consideration controlled its mapping. The purported Chimara-Florina-Olympus line must be the product of stern necessity. Perhaps the front had to be shortened in view of the limited numbers of Greek and British troops available to hold it.

Just where Yugoslav forces south of the attempted German-Italian juncture near the Yugoslavian-Albanian border may be expected to help strengthen the Greek-British front is not clear. Presumably they must fall back southward out of their own country into Greece to fill in the short line intended to bar the Germans from the mountaincus terrain between the head of the Gulf of Salonika and the important lake region on the Albanian-Yugoslavian border.

If Germans and Italians united effectively north of those lakes, it might mean a combined attack on the Greek line across southern Albania.

That the British-Greek stand in northeastern Greece had to be made west of the Vardar once the Germans had cracked the Struma gateway from Bulgaria and slashed down from southern Yugoslavia to seize Salonika was obvious. There has been little to indicate as yet, however, that the Germans in the Salonika area have penetrated westward as far even as the Vardar in the coastal area. The indicated right flank of the reported British-Greek defense system appears to be far west of Vardar.

Generally speaking, the line lies in pecipitous country, a land of almost roadless valleys and gorges. It will be difficult for mechanized forces to operate there. Moreover, the line has no discernible flanks exposed to blitzkrieg attack.

Croatia State Splits From Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

near Bitolj, which is in southwestern Yugoslavia about seven miles above the Greek frontier, while "fighters machine-gunned trucks and troops on Bitolj airdrome, causing many casualties."

Between Bitolj and Florina, the RAF hammered at Kenali, which lies a short distance north of the Greek-Yugoslav frontier.

"Railway stores in Kenali, Yugoslavia, were bombed and troops machine-gunned," the communiqué said.

The British operations, from which all aircraft were reported to have returned safely, were carried out in extremely bad weather.

Fort Holds Out:

In the first phase of the blitzkrieg, which engulfed western Thrace, eastern Macedonia, and the port of Salonika, geographical features favored the German invaders but now the defenders have mountains on their side, Greeks asserted.

A Greek Government spokesman said the forces which sacrificed themselves in Macedonia and Thrace were "very few" in number.

The British radio, in a broadcast picked up in New York, however, said that Fort Rupel, in the Struma Valley of Greece just across the Bulgarian frontier, still was holding out despite violent attacks which cost the Germans many fatalities.

Magnetic Mines:

German planes again dropped magnetic mines in Piraeus Harbor April 10, the Greeks said, and some of the mines exploded in the City, causing casualties and damage.

German news dispatches said Nazi planes bombed the Greek harbor of Salamis, across the bay from Piraeus, setting fire to petroleum stores and dropping bombs on six merchant vessels of a total of 37,000 tons, one of which—a 3,000-tonner—was left in a sinking condition.

German Gains:

Authorized German quarters declared that the Yugoslav Army is being systematically eliminated. The High Command told of the total destruction of Serb forces in the south, a determined German advance in the north, and the crushing of several Yugoslav divisions in the center.

Ten thousand new prisoners were reported taken on the central front, bringing the total claimed captured to 30,000.

The surrender of the Greek Army, isolated when the blitzkrieg pushed to Salonika, is "proceeding on schedule," the High Command said.

The daily communiqué said crossings of the Drava River in northern Yugoslavia had been forced and troops under Col. Gen. Baron von Weichs were rushing forward despite "difficult terrain and weather conditions" in an advance that has been underway since April 10.

"The enemy forces fighting in southern Serbia are destroyed," the High Command said tersely.

"One of the remaining strong fighting groups was partially wiped out and partially taken prisoner on April 10 near Krivolak by one German division."

Krivolak is about 57 miles south of Skoplje and 45 miles north of the Greek frontier in the Vardar Valley.

Pursuit of Serbs:

The Germany Army advancing in central Yugoslavia from Nish northward toward Belgrade was in close pursuit of the Serbs and "crushed several divisions," the High Command said.

Ten thousand prisoners were declared captured in this area, as well as 70 pieces of artillery and much war material.

The High Command did not as yet claim it had reached the Italians in Albania.

Strong support was given the advancing troops by the Luftwaffe, the communiqué said, and five British fuel deposits and four large transports were declared hit in an attack at Piraeus, port of Athens.

Authorized commentators, in discussing Yugoslavia's military situation said "the pity is that among troops fighting hardest are Croat formations whom the Serbs wisely took out of the Croatia and put on the southern front.

"Thus we are in the paradoxical position of liberating Croatia and being received in Zagreb in an almost unbelievably enthusiastic manner while at the same time we are encountering Croatian regiments in Serbia."

Italy Contributes:

Italy's contribution to the campaign, as described by Rome, was an advance into the extreme northwestern tip of Yugoslavia down the Sava Valley toward Ljubljana.

Another column, it was said, continued the penetration of Yugoslavia from eastern Albania.

Italian warplanes, meanwhile, were reported to have bombed dock facilities and munitions dumps at the Yugoslav naval base of Sibenik on the Adriatic, seaplane bases at Divulje and Slosella, and defensive positions at Ragusa.

Soviet View:

The Soviet Russian Army organ, Red Star, said that Yugoslavia and Greece still maintained possibilities to resist despite German advances.

The loss of Salonika cannot have a decisive effect in the development of operations, the organ said, and even though Yugoslavia has been split from its allies by the German armies, it still can maintain contacts with Britain and Greece by sea.

"Greece has a number of favorable mountainous border defenses," said Red Star.

British Army to Take Women; Military Status Same as Men

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Women will be recruited into the British Army and will have military status under the same conditions as men in the armed forces, War Minister Capt. H. D. R. Margesson and Air Undersecretary Capt. H. H. Balfour told the House of Commons today.

Their announcement said women in the Anxiliary Transport Service and the Women's Army Auxiliary Force would be granted status as members of the armed forces of the Crown and greatly increased in numbers by acceptance of volunteers.

It was not expected that the women actually will fire guns, but instead will do such work as checking sight settings and ranges, and staffing searchlight stations.

It was emphasized that they will remain under women executives and Army discipline will be applied sparingly.

U. S. History Asked

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Mrs. Beatrice Rathbone, American-born member of Parliament, asked in the House of Commons today whether the Board of Education would provide English schools with a more detailed study of American history and contemporary civic life.

Mrs. Rathbone, widow of John Rankin Rathbone, a member of Parliament, is a daughter of F. Ronald Clough of Boston, Mass. She was elected recently.

Herwald Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Education, replied that he was in "full sympathy" with Mrs. Rathbone's proposal and was actively engaged in examining steps to secure its fulfillment.

Ljubljana—Strategic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ljubljana, reported to have been entered by the Germans, is in the extreme northwest corner of Yugoslavia, only 25 airline miles south of the border of Nazi Austria, and an even shorter crow's flight distance from the Italian frontier to the west.

A bulletin from the National Geographic Society points out that Ljubljana (pronounced Lyoo-bya-nah) was the Austrian city of Laibach until the treaties after the World War incorporated the town and the surrounding region of Slavonia, of which it was the capital, in the new kingdom of Yugoslavia.

With about 80,000 inhabitants, Ljubljana is the fourth largest city in Yugoslavia. The city, now capital of Yugoslavian Carniola, dominates the road and rail routes southeastward down the broad valley of the Sava River to Zagreb, 80 miles away, and the Danubian plains.

Ljubljana lies in the flat, fertile valley of the Ljubljanica River, a tributary of the Sava, with the Carnic Alps to the north, the Julian Alps to the west, and the green summits of the Karst region to the south. High above the city towers the old Schlossberg, with its romantic medieval fortress-castle.

The city is rich in architecture, painting, and sculpture. But its chief modern importance is as a busy commercial and manufacturing town. Its factories turn out iron wares, machinery, leather, textiles, paper, furniture, pottery, matches, and chemicals.

The city's university is Yugoslavia's newest, having been founded in 1919. Ljubljana is a handsome town, with fine parks, squares, and museums, and the beautiful environs make it a favorite summer resort in peace times.

U. S. Move Hailed

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Semi-official British sources said today that opening of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden to United States shipping showed "the promptness and the effectiveness of American assistance in the cause which all the free peoples have in common."

"The United States decision to permit American vessels to go to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is the latest welcome sign of American determination to do everything possible to assist the cause of democracy," the statement said.

"It is also a tribute to the way in which the menace of Axis action in the region has been overcome by the British forces."

Some foreign observers speculated that President Roosevelt's action might hasten the German attempt to drive toward Suez.

Maritime circles admitted American ships were confronted with an extremely long and possibly hazardous voyage to reach Aden and the Red Sea ports.

They pointed out that the voyage from New York around the Cape of Good Hope to Suez is approximately 14,000 miles.

Shortage in Signal Corps

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—An "acute shortage" of Army Signal Corps officers was disclosed by the War Department which said the Corps hoped to recruit between 1,500 and 3,000 qualified reserve officers from other arms and services.

Aliens Rush to Join Australian Army

By Australian Associated Press
Melbourne, Victoria, April 11

The Army has given approval for the enlistment of non-enemy aliens. This approval caused a rush to the enlistment depots where many Poles, Turks and Greeks have eagerly enrolled.

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Coventry and Birmingham Bombed

Nazis 'retaliate' for British blast of Berlin—Other Midlands cities also suffer.

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Coventry and Birmingham were among the places attacked by German bombers last night in raids which the British Government acknowledged had caused considerable damage and probably heavy casualties.

It was the second raid on Birmingham, big Midlands industrial center, in as many nights. Coventry, still recovering from a devastating raid last Nov. 14, was bombed heavily Tuesday night.

The British reported their night fighters had destroyed nine of the Nazi raiders. An additional raider was said to have been shot down by antiaircraft fire.

Reports from Coventry said many casualties were believed caused when several shelters received direct hits and numerous persons were trapped.

Followed Usual Tactics

Following the usual blitz pattern the Nazis dropped hundreds of incendiary bombs which caused numerous fires. Most of these were under control, however, in a few hours.

Among the places destroyed or set afire were the police station, post office and an institution.

A number of persons were believed trapped in the ruins of buildings at nearby Birmingham, which likewise was heavily raided during the night.

The German planes, roaring in for the assault soon after the Nazi press promised the Luftwaffe would "avenge a hundred-fold" the smashing night RAF attack on Berlin, ranged wide over the southern half of England.

They hit hardest, the British declared, at the West Midlands but also did "substantial damage" in the East Midlands, East England and near the south coast.

There were no immediate reports of heavy damage in London, where the attack was the second in the past 20 days during which bombs fell. The all-clear sounded near dawn, after anti aircraft batteries had thrown up a crashing barrage for several hours.

Expect More Attacks

The British said they considered a continuation of German night bombing assaults on this country an essential part of Axis war strategy and expected them to increase as the weather improves.

Air circles said the transfer of German planes and air and ground crews from bases in Western Europe to the Balkans was not likely to make any appreciable difference in the number of bombers Germany would be able to throw against England.

Semi-official sources said they could not estimate how many planes Germany had moved from the Western Front to the Balkans. They declared, however, the Germans probably were holding both planes and crews in reserve ready to send them to France and the low countries or south to the Balkans or Africa as needed.

The British expressed belief they had a slight lead over the Germans in defense measures against night bombers, declaring they had downed 34 Nazi planes over Britain in four nights this week.

International Radiophoto

State Opera House in Flames

Said to be the first picture of its kind permitted to leave Germany, this radiophoto shows the burning of the State Opera House in Berlin during a savage Royal Air Force attack on April 9. Wave upon wave of planes, including American-made bombers, took part in the raid. Photo was taken during the blackout. Note military statue of King Frederick William III.

Churchill Cheered

SWANSEA, Wales, April 11 (AP)—Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, accompanied by the United States Ambassador to Britain and Washington's special defense representative, John G. Winant and William A. Harriman, made a flying visit today to raid-damaged areas of this Welsh port.

They were cheered by dock workers. Mr. Churchill climbed on a truck, waving his bowler at the cheering workers. He declined to make a speech.

The visitors breakfasted with Lord Mayor Thomas James and then went on their tour.

"There is a grand spirit in this town," Prime Minister Churchill told reporters. "The people are standing up to it well. It will be a long pull, but we will be in there to the end."

Both Mr. Winant and Mr. Harriman commented on the morale of the Swansea people.

Red Cross Ship Back

BALTIMORE, April 11 (AP)—Officers of the Red Cross "mercy ship" Cold Harbor told yesterday of storms and a threat of being sunk while carrying a $1,000,000 cargo of food, clothing, and medicine to Spain and unoccupied France.

They said the ship was twice halted on the outbound trip, once by an Italian trawler whose skipper said the Cold Harbor was violating rules governing blinking of lights, and might be sunk if she continued it.

The other time a British patrol yacht sent two naval officers aboard near Gibraltar to inspect papers, said First Mate Carl Bentsen, New York.

Only immigration officials and United States lines officials were permitted on the pier where the Cold Harbor docked April 9.

Mr. Bentsen said a storm neat Gibraltar damaged some of the 28 trucks aboard the ship, and the Cold Harbor was forced to heave to for 24 hours. She encountered another gale on the return trip, made without cargo.

Nine Spanish and French boys were found as stowaways just before the vessel sailed from Marseilles, he added, and three men tried to ship out of Seville.

"Of all the ports we visited—Cadiz, Seville, Barcelona, and Marseilles—the place worst off seemed to be Cadiz. They have very little food there, haven't had much, in fact, for a long, long while," the first mate said.

Army Air Post Revived

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Army's expansion has resulted in revival of the long-vacant post of Assistant Secretary of War for Air and temporary promotion of 49 generals.

President Roosevelt nominated Robert A. Lovett, New York financier and World War Navy flier who for months has advised Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, on aviation matters, to the "Little Cabinet" post last filled eight years ago.

At the same time, John J. McCloy, also a New Yorker and war veteran, was nominated to be Assistant Secretary of War. This post has been vacant since Robert P. Patterson was advanced to Undersecretary late last year.

Revival of the naval Assistant Secretaryship for Air likewise has been under consideration.

Sent to the Senate at the same time were the names of 10 brigadier generals nominated to temporary promotion to major general, and of 39 colonels to be brigadier generals. Officials said the promotions were mostly to fill existing vacancies.

Paper Extols Nazi Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—The German Library of Information, accused by anti-Nazi organizations here of functioning as a propaganda agency, was circulating today a special pictorial Easter number of its weekly publication, Facts in Review, which reaches an estimated 75,000 persons in all sections of the United States.

A foreword to the issue declares that the 40-page number, with 66 pictures, 3 maps, and 5 diagrams, emphasizes "Chancellor Hitler's vision of peace and a new world order."

Much of the issue depicts various aspects of life in German and Nazi-occupied nations. One page tells of German children searching for Easter eggs, another describes how Germany is givivng food to the Belgians and the French, and two pages tell of progress in Bohemia and Moravia under German stewardship. Certain phases, such as life in concentration camps, are not touched upon.

The German Library of Information, a Nazi Government agency established in 1933, is directed by Dr. Matthias Schmitz, former member of the faculty at Smith College. Dr. Schmitz, who denies that he is a propagandist, has published several pamphlets, among them "British Designs on Norway," "Allied Intrigue in the Low Countries," and "Pictorial Report on Polish Atrocities."

Wheeler Sees Gain In Anti-War Feeling

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, returning from a speaking tour through the Midwest, declared yesterday that "sentiment in the country today to keep out of war is stronger than it has been in two years."

The Montana Senator, a leader in the fight against the Administration's lease-lend program, said he was told everywhere "that sentiment has changed materially in the last two weeks and that many of those who favored aid to the Allies, even to the extent of taking a chance on getting involved in war, have changed their views."

Senator Wheeler said the people realize now that involvement in war would "wreck the country financially," that it would mean sending an expeditionary force abroad and that "the country is not prepared for war in Europe."

British Support of Greece Needs More Mechanized Units

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—The loss of Salonika is regarded as the price the British and their Allies have again had to pay because they are still in a sense only preparing for war while the war is in progress and still learning what modern mechanized methods mean.

British Generals, however brilliant, can only wage an unrestricted war of movement when they have sufficient armored fighting vehicles in which to conduct movement on a scale comparable to the Nazis. They have had enough of these to meet the requirements of the mobile war in Libya and in the conquest of Italy's East African Empire.

But the very fact that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell had enough armored vehicles to command success against the Italians and native auxiliaries—a very different proposition from having enough to combat the Nazis' resolute juggernauts—means that the British did not have enough for extensive preparations elsewhere.

Greeks in Relaying Action

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared that imperial land forces have not yet been in action in the Balkans and that means presumably that the British plan for helping in the defense of Greece never included an attempt to save Salonika.

This meant that the invaders could make prompt and sustained use of their mechanized forces on the coastal plain that represents the best opportunity the Greek topography affords for this purpose.

The action which the Greeks fought unaided in this area was only a delaying one, and against the past masters of rapid modern military movement the delay was almost negligible.

A speedy German success there was therefore almost inevitable, and the main element of surprise in the Balkan success so far is the pace with which they have cleft the path between the Greeks and Yugoslavs in the mountainous territory held to be terrain least suited for the operation of tanks and artillery.

Based on Surmise

Numerous prophets who went on record with the forecast that the landscape would in great measure defend itself by presenting a series of mammoth tank traps have been shown by events to have been based on surmise and on inadequate appreciation of the capabilities of the German military engineers and the well-trained mechanized troops.

The consequence is that the Nazis after five days fighting believe they are well on the way to conquering Greece, driving the British out, and rescuing the Italian Army now under extreme pressure in Albania.

Nevertheless, the British haven't started in yet, except in the skies where the Royal Air Force has been giving a good account of itself under the usual disadvantage of great numerical inferiority.

What the British propose to do is naturally not disclosed. They appear to be approaching the situation of a desperate "back-to-the wall" urgency which in the past has often brought off some of the greatest British victories.

Main Burden on Navy

If the British are to hold their ground in Greece the heavy onus is going to be thrown on the Navy, which has intense preoccupations in many waters, the chief of which must be considered to lie in the Atlantic where the mercantile shipping losses last week were disconcertingly large.

Nevertheless, though the situation of the Empire is undoubtedly grave, this fact is not regarded by the overwhelming majority of the British as a cause for pessimism. Indeed it is in just such a situation that the British are at their best.

It is realized that the loss of Salonika may be only a prelude to further losses, enforced primarily by strategic considerations, yet powerful reinforcements will soon be released from East Africa.

In truth the war as a whole is a matter of slowing up a faster enemy in full movement until forces strong enough to ensure victory can be brought to bear.

Salonika an Empty Shell

The importance of the loss of Salonika depends largely on what the Germans do there now that they hold it. The empty shell of the city left behind by the Greeks is not in itself of great value to them as it is under the guns of the British fleet and the wings of the RAF which offset its peacetime transportational significance.

Thence the Nazis can move eastward into Asia—a matter of great concern to Turkey and Russia—or can try to thrust southward to Athens and the Eastern Mediterranean where all of Britain's available forces are lined up with the Greeks and Yugoslavs to oppose them.

The British may be few in number on the land, but it is maintained here that their equipment is as good as their morale.

Army Clamps Down on News Of Activity in Offshore Bases

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Army threw a cloak of secrecy over all military activity in offshore bases and possessions today as American protection for Greenland was announced.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson disclosed a new official regulation classing as "confidential" all information regarding the strength of troops sent to American overseas points, the identity of specific units, or information which in any way might reveal the strength and character of the garrisons.

The new regulation involves, however, no actual censorship of communications from Hawaii, the Philippines, the Canal Zone or other strategically important overseas points, such as is familiar in wartime. It was explained as "censorship at the source," meaning that the Army will not give out the information.

Officials said the action portended no general extension of the War Department's practice of limited "censorship at the source." Only about 5 per cent of all military information is subject to a ban on disclosure, it was said. This falls under three classifications.

Secret information is that classed as vital to the national defense, such as war plans and details of such devices as bomb sights.

Confidential information is that whose publication would be prejudicial to the best interests and prestige of the United States, but would not endanger national security.

Restricted information is that ordered kept within the military service until its disclosure is considered no longer premature, such as sites for camps and munitions plants.

Evacuee Children Turn Out Copy For Magazine Link With Friends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Several young British evacuees in the United States are busily tapping typewriter keys today. Between school sessions and getting acquainted with America, they are industriously turning out copy for a new magazine, The Bridge.

Conceived on shipboard and dedicated to the proposition that British evacuee children should have some means of keeping in touch with each other, the magazine already has 200 subscribers from the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Just now various evacuees, including Jennifer Mary Drysdale, whose father is one of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's six secretaries, and Robert and Catherine Spencer, are typing their share of the second issue in an editorial office at 17 East Forty-ninth Street. The first issue was published last month with half of its contents donated by youthful evacuees, who had settled mainly in New England, and the other half by "guest contributors," among them Walt Disney, Charles Chaplin, and W. Somerset Maugham.

While Jennifer and Robert and Catherine are contributing editors, The Bridge was actually founded by a grown-up, Mrs. Evelyn Fayrer Turner, British by birth, but a resident of New York for 14 years. Mrs. Turner was chief escort for the first group of children brought to the United States last August to be cared for by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

During that voyage when many of the 138 children wondered how they would maintain contact with their comrades, Mrs. Turner conceived the idea of a magazine, a publication which would be not only a friendship link, but also a means of telling the youngsters about the areas of America which they were not likely to visit. Mrs. Turner's co-editor is Stanley Nott, a former London publisher.

American newsstands, these little evacuees say, boast a good many magazines, but none will be as welcome to them as The Bridge when it arrives the end of this month.

Vichy to Suspend Press Censorship

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, April 11

The press of unoccupied France was told yesterday that censorship in advance will be discontinued "as an experiment" beginning April 15

Newspapers will be held responsible for everything published, under pain of suspension.

'Nosing' of Big Shells At 3-a-Minute Rate

TOCCOA, Ga., April 11 (AP)—Big shells "nosed" by a new method will soon begin rolling from the LeTourneau lines here at the rate of three a minute.

R. G. LeTourneau, evangelist-industrialist who developed the machinery, said 155 mm. ammunition is nosed under a pressure of 6,000,000 pounds a square inch.

The plant, already working on a defense order from the Army calling for nearly 1,000,000 shells, is expected to reach production peak in August. The manufacturer has installed two of the new machines which he hopes will enable him to complete the contract in 13 months. Mr. LeTourneau also operates plants in Peoria, Ill. and Stockton, Calif.

Hungary Occupies Yugoslav Areas; Croat Army Urged to Desert Serbs

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 11 (AP)—The Hungarian Army has marched into Yugoslavia to reclaim territory lost in the World War.

An Army report said Magyar troops had crossed the Trianon frontier between the Danube and Tisza Rivers, as well as in the triangle in Baranya between the Danube and Drava Rivers.

The Hungarian Nation was informed of this step, taken yesterday, with publication in morning papers today of a proclamation of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The procalmation said formation of an independent Croatian State in the north left Yugoslavia "dissolved into several parts."

Hungary Takes Over

This act left Hungary the "duty to take again in our own hands the care for Hungarians living in the territories stolen from us," it said.

(Under the Treaty of Trianon in 1920 Hungary lost perhaps 500,000 of her Magyar population to Yugoslavia in the Banat, Baranya and Medjumurje regions.)

"This was a national duty which we had to fulfill without delay," Horthy's proclamation continued, "therefore I gave today (Thursday) the order to my soldiers to defend Hungarians living in the southern territories from the devastation of anarchy.

"The action of my soldiers was not directed against the Serb people. We have no conflict with them and wish to live in peace with them."

Admiral Horthy congratulated the Croat peoples on formation of their independent Nation and asserted Hungary "will respect it for all time.

Friendship With Croats

"We have lived together with the Croats for a thousand years," his proclamation said. "Through bad times and good we have always respected and helped each other and we wish the noble nation of Croats to find a new independent state of prosperity and happiness."

Morning newspapers published long reports of anarchy in the disputed quarter of Yugoslavia, and asserted Hungarian and German-populated villages had been devastated by "Yugoslav Gangster bands."

Admiral Horthy's proclamation said in part:

"We have always endeavored to save Hungary loss in blood and suffering, always with the conviction that Hungary must get back her lost territories without a new war—because these territories were stolen after the World War. . . .

"In the same spirit of peaceful neighborliness, we signed last September a pact with a Yugoslav Government that was full of peaceful intentions.

Old Forces Seen

"On March 26, the head of the Yugoslav State was deposed and members of the Government were jailed. It seems this sudden change was prepared and carried through by the same forces which in 1914 covered all Europe with blood and suffering.

"This time, too, they have not tried to make peace or reach an agreement with the neighbors of their country, but on the contrary wanted war in this part of Europe. Therefore, they provoked a conflict with Germany and Italy, two great powers with which Hungary is connected through friendship and the three-power pact.

"The new regime in Belgrade sent a big military force to the Hungarian border, whereas Hungary took defensive measures only when the country was attacked by enemy planes and troops repeatedly tried to break through our frontier.

"These stormy events created a new situation. The leaders of the Croat people saw the fatal consequences of the policy of the new Belgrade regime and proclaimed independence for Croatia."

What Hungary Lost In 1920 Division

By the Associated Press

Under the Treaty of Trianon in 1920 Hungary lost perhaps 500,000 of its Magyar population to Yugoslavia in the Banat, Baranya, and Medjumurje regions. The first district was divided between Yugoslavia and Rumania. The Baranya portion was that formed by the angle of the Drava and Danube Rivers, and the other in the region between the Drava and Mur Rivers.

Altogether the treaty took from Hungary and gave to its neighbors; 192,000 square miles of its 283,000 square-mile area; 10,782,000 of its population of 20,886,487, and 30 per cent, or 3,300,000, of the 9,945,000 pure Magyars.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 11 (AP)—Gen. Sladko Kvaternik, proclaimed Premier of a new separate Croat State, was said to have appealed to Croat regiments now serving with the Yugoslav Army to return immediately to Zagreb.

Observers said such an appeal might be regarded as a call to Croat troops—thousands of whom are fighting against the Germans and Italians elsewhere—to revolt against their Serb leaders.

General Kvaternik was quoted here as saying:

"I order every Croat regiment to report to Zagreb, where I am stationed, to take the oath of allegiance to the Croat State and its leader, Dr. Ante Pavelitch."

Area of New State

The new State will be composed of Bosnia, Herzogovina, and Dalmatia as well as the old Croat Province, informed sources said, with Dr. Pavelitch as President and General Kvaternik head of the Government as Premier.

General Kvaternik was said to have radiocast the following proclamation to the Croat people:

"Dr. Pavelitch, the leader of the Croat people, and Adolf Hitler have decided to rebuild the old Croat State. With this decision many hundreds of years of fighting by the Croat people and the long work of Dr. Paveiitch for the independence of Croatia have found a successful end.

"I request every Croat to put himself at the disposal of the new government. I have taken over myself the high command of the Croat Army."

Orders Aid for Nazis

"I decree that the capital of the new Croat State should receive the German troops with joy and loyalty because Germany has made great sacrifices for our people."

Drulatko Matchek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party and Vice-Premier in the Yugoslav Government of Gen. Dusan Simovitch, was claimed by the Germans to have radiocast a message asking all members of his party to support the new government. Although there was no other confirmation of this reversál of Dr. Matchek's policy, it was said that he returned to Zagreb two days ago from the hideout of the Government of Premier Simovitch.

At that time he was said to have announced that he wished to "spend these decisive hours with my people."

The Hungarian Press reported that Croats living in Vienna had demonstrated for a separate Croat State yesterday and had asked the Nazi Governor, Baldur von Schirach, to ask Reichsführer Hitler to assist the Croats against "Serb oppressors."

Oh, Yes, the Army Still Buys Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mechanization may have made inroads on the United States Army, but the Army is still buying horses!

The Army's Horse Purchasing Board during April, May, and June is visiting the 12 states north and east of Virginia, inclusive, to buy "several hundred" cavalry mounts.

Specifications include: riding geldings only, not ordinary work or draft animals; age: four to eight years inclusive; weight: 950 to 1,200 pounds; color: bay, black, brown, chestnut or sorrel, no gray, roan or pinto acceptable; training: broken to ride and gentle enough to have his feet picked up; gaits: walk, trot, and gallop only—those which singlefoot, or pace, unacceptable; price: around $165, delivered at shipping point.

Vichy Closes Border to Halt Volunteers Joining de Gaulle

VICHY, France, April 11—France's frontiers have been closed to all Frenchmen between 17 and 70 years of age to prevent their fleeing to join the Forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader.

Announcement of the action was made by the Cabinet of Chief-of-State Marshal Philippe Pétain, declaring:

"Every day boats try to leave the coasts of Normandy and Brittany for British ports.

"Every day our consuls in Spain pick up young volunteers" from France for the de Gaulle forces.

Besides working as "recruiting agents" for General de Gaulle, it was said, "young Frenchmen are carrying on undergfound activity against German authorities in the occupied zone."

The statement said the de Gaullist sympathizers included chiefly youths, intellectuals, professors, journalists, and politicians.

Marshal Pétain has appealed to the heads of families to convince their sons that "there are more useful martydoms for the French cause" than enlistment in de Gaullist forces, the statement stated.

It was explained that the statement was in answer to "very diverse and often tendentious interpretations in the foreign press" of Marshal Pétain's appeal April 7 against split loyalties in France.

Although General De Gaulle was not mentioned in Marshal Pétain's speech it was said that he was the object of the Marshal's remarks.

Informed sources here said there had been an unfavorable reaction in some quarters to the stress laid abroad on Marshal Pétain's recent statement that France should take no action against their former British allies.

His statement on this point did not appear in the texts of the speech published in the occupied zone.

Nazi 'Benevolence'

PARIS (via Berlin), April 4—Delayed—(AP)—By arrangement with the German Government, French war prisoners who have at least four children or an equal number of other dependents, will be freed from Nazi prison camps, it was announced today.

Plebiscite Under Way

OTTAWA, April 11 (AP)—A plebiscite was reported under way today among the 4,175 residents of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to determine whether to declare allegiance to the Vichy Government or Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" movement.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, Western Hemisphere French possessions acquired more than 300 years ago, cover an area of 93 square miles and are situated in the Atlantic just off the southern coast of Newfoundland.

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The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

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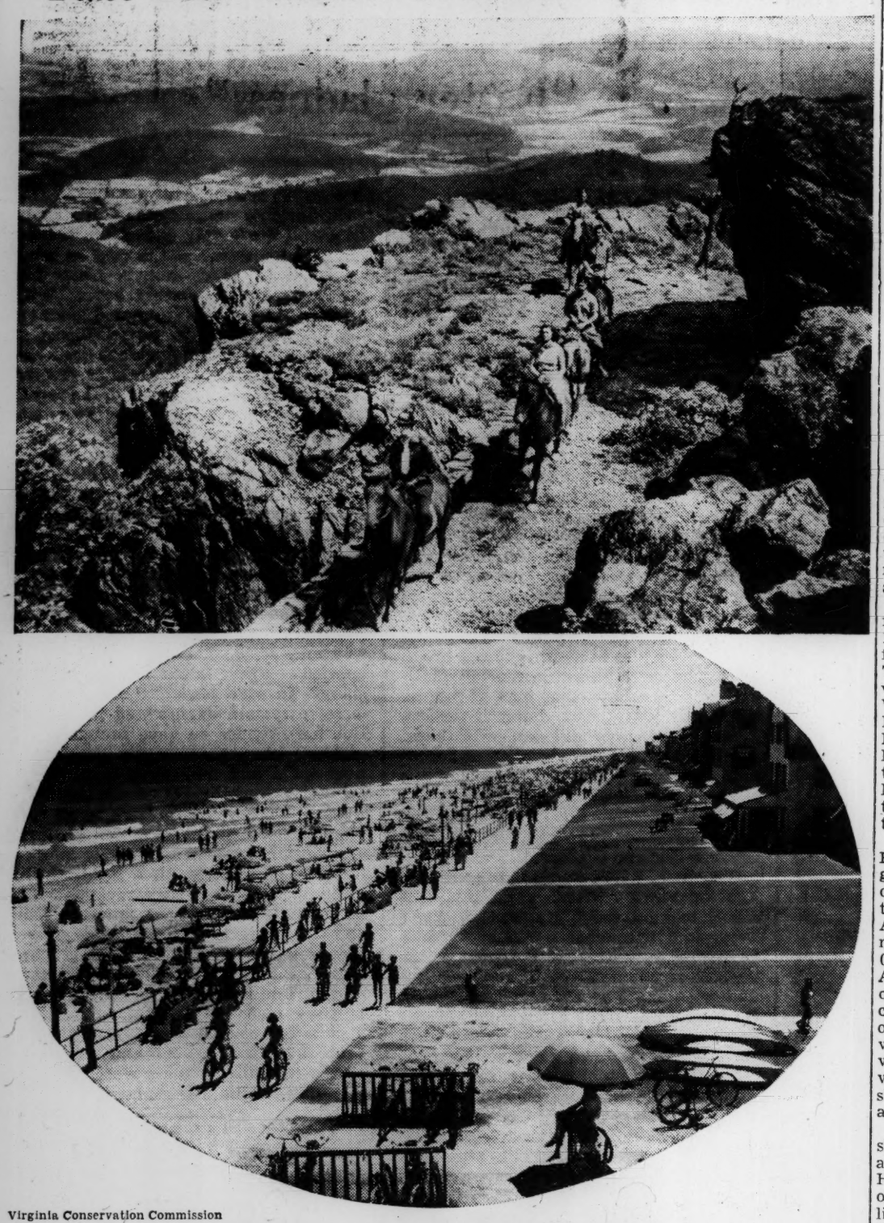

Virginia Conservation Commission

Virginia Offers Contrasting Types of Vacations

Top: Horseback riding in Shenandoah National Park high in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lower: Looking down the long concrete "boardwalk" at Virginia Beach near Norfolk, one of the East's notable seashore resorts.

Blue Ridge Parkway Opens Virginia Vistas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

New vistas of scenic grandeur will be available to Virginia visitors this year with the opening of more than a hundred miles of mountain-top highway, a part of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia.

The section of Blue Ridge Parkway which the public may see this year extends from near Roanoke, Va., to and beyond the North Carolina line. The highway was open to travelers during last summer, but guard rails and other facilities were not completed at that time. Today the highway is complete. Flanked by a 200-foot scenic easement, and studded with 1,000 and 2,000 acre parks, with facilities for camper and vacationist.

Shenandoah National Park has been available to the visitor during the entire winter, as Skyline Drive has remained open to the tourist. There have been many additions made to its splendid facilities, and today scores of cabins, modern in equipment, are perched atop the Blue Ridge Mountains awaiting the summer vacationist.

Near the northern end of Shenandoah National Park is the United States Remount Station. Visitors see thousands of horses in its pastures, being schooled by expert horsemen, resembling cowboys in dress and appearance.

Winchester Nearby

Nearby is Winchester, with its many reminders of the days when George Washington was a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, a major sent by Virginia to this then frontier outpost to prepare the area for the approaching French and Indian wars.

Now Winchester is preparing for the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, and predicts that blossoms will come during the last week in April.

One of the Valley's most famous camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps is Sherando Forest Camp, near Waynesboro, Va., with a 12-acre lake, surrounded by mountains and with an imported sea-sand beach, picnic and camping areas, and shelters and other facilities.

Natural Bridge

Just a few miles beyond is the Natural Bridge of Virginia, crossed by United States Highway No. 11, 14 miles southwest of Lexington—a national landmark closely associated with the tradition, history, and romance of America. Man discovered the bridge a few hundred years ago, but nature, through millions of years, has worked with patient labor and magnificant skill to construct a monument that probably will stand for all time. Nature's working material was 450,000 cubic feet of rock weighing 36,000 tons. Its tool was a simple mountain stream flowing toward the sea. With these it built a bridge of solid stone 90 feet across and 215 feet high.

The Shenandoah Valley area contains numerous large caverns with an abundance of decorative formations. They are buried cities of geologic wonders. Great stalagmites and stalactites are congealed here in grotesque and awe-inspiring shapes comparable to masterpieces of sculpture. Brilliant colorings of the wall draperies might have flowed from the brush of an inspired artist.

The rock formations have been wrought to resemble a large ballroom, a flower garden, a fish market, organ and chimes, a dream lake, throne room, Saracen's tent, Titania's veil, the bridal veil, the grotto of the lily, cathedral hall, and other wonders.

Virginia Beach

Situated on the Atlantic Ocean directly south of the mouth of the Chesapeake, Virginia Beach is adjacent to Cape Henry.

For the person interested in colonial history, there is, perhaps, no more attractive spot than Virginia Beach. Nearby are many interesting landmarks, including the Adam Thoroughgood House. One of the oldest houses still standing in America; Old Donathan Church and Eastern Shore Chapel, with their original communion services and burial grounds. and Witch Duck Pond, scene of the ordeal of Grace Sherwood.

Old Point Comfort

Years before the Civil War, Old Point Comfort was one of America's fashionable resorts. One can look over the ancient water-filled moat into Old Fortress Monroe—can watch the stirring spectacle of night firing of the great antiaircraft guns. . . can listen to the music of the military band in the part at the water's edge . . . can see out beyond the beautiful gardens great warships, steamers, and pleasure craft as they sail through Hampton Roads.

Herald Tribune Wins Ayer Cup For Typographical Excellence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—The F. Wayland Ayer Cup, highest award in the 11th annual Exhibition of Newspaper Typography sponsored by the N. W. Ayer & Son advertising agency, has been won by the New York Herald Tribune.

The paper was selected from among a total of 1,038 entries in the exhibition, which was open to all English-language dailies in the United States. The award was made on the basis of excellence in typography, make-up and presswork.

In addition to the Ayer Cup award, 12 honorable mentions were awarded to papers in the four circulation and format groups as follows:

Standard-size papers of more than 50,000 circulation; first honorable mention, The Richmond Times-Dispatch; second honorable mention, The New York Times, and third honorable mention, The Milwaukee Journal.

Standard-size papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation: First honorable mention, Cape Cod (Hyannis, Mass.) Standard-Times; second honorable mention, Dayton, Ohio, Journal, and third honorable mention, The Billings, Mont., Gazette.

Standard-size papers of less than 10,000 circulation: First honorable mention, Manchester, Conn., Evening Herald; second honorable mention, The Alexandria, Va., Gazette, and third honorable mention, The Troy, N. Y., Record.

Tabloids, regardless of circulation: First honorable mention, PM, New York; second honorable mention, Newsday, Hempstead, N. Y., and third honorable mention, The News, Washington, D. C.

Judges for the exhibition were Raymond Clapper, Washington columnist and veteran newspaperman; Melbert B. Cary, President of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and Herbert Brucker, Associate Professor of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

All papers in the exhibition were editions of March 5, the date having been selected by lot from among those in a period of competition of which the publishers were advised in advance. Representing every State, the entries in the various classifications were divided in this way: 126 standard-size papers of more than 50,000 circulation; 316 standard-size papers of from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation; 575 standard-size papers of less than 10,000 circulation, and 21 tabloids.

Yugoslav Minister Sees Ultimate Victory for Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—In an emotion-filled speech, Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister to the United States, told the National Press Club yesterday that the German Government "took the decision to invade Yugoslavia in cold blood and without any desire to prevent war."

Overlooking the Club's normal "off the record" rule for speakers, Mr. Fotitch asked to have his statements "stand for future generations, for historians—to see the true character of this evil force which calls itself National Socialism."

The Minister interspersed his remarks with official reports from his homeland showing his people's attempts to preserve peace and the falsity of German reports of a campaign of terror against the German minority in Yugoslavia.

"There were," Mr. Fotitch said, "sporadic incidents of a completely innocent nature, such as a few broken windows on German houses and unfriendly shouting against the Germans. There were also minor physical attacks by irresponsible elements and intoxicated persons. But nothing whatsoever happened which could have given the slightest excuse for a campaign of such proportions."

Promising that the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will "give a good account of themselves," the Minister declared, "they may not have the mechanized equipment, but they have the faith that they are fighting for their homes, for their churches and for their right to be free. Be it this year or next year, in a struggle of this sort, they must ultimately win."

Mr. Fotitch announced today that the American Red Cross is rushing more than a $1,000,000 worth of relief supplies to Yugoslavia and called upon Americans of Yugoslav origin to contribute to a special fund set up under the Red Cross for such purpose.

U. S. Funds Sought For Yugoslav Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—An appeal for citizen support of Yugoslavia in its hour of trial by contributions through the American Red Cross for that beleaguered country, was before the American people today, signed by a group of 29 prominent persons including Wendell L. Willkie and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York.

The signers, asking that help be given in what "must be a protracted and bitter struggle," announced that arrangements had been made through Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister to Washington, for direct relief expenditure of all contributions. Nothing will go to overhead, all funds being distributed on the spot by Red Cross representatives in the Balkans, it was assured.

Meanwhile, an emergency plea for funds to help the more than 1,000,000 Greek civilians who were forced to evacuate Macedonia and Thrace in the face of German invasion, was made by the Greek War Relief Association through Harold S. Vanderbilt, Honorary National Chairman and the Rt. Rev. Athenagoras, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America and National Chairman of the Association.

Greek relief headquarters, at 730 Fifth Avenue, made public a cablegram which described the plight of the 1,000,000 refugees, many of them evacuated to islands of the Aegean where food supplies are meager. Mr. Vanderbilt said $250,000 already has been cabled to Athens, in the Association's policy of sending cash since it was difficult to find vessels for the dispatch of supplies. Contributors need not worry that any war relief funds would fall into enemy hands, it was stressed, since, if Greece should fall, cabling of funds would at once be discontinued.

Among the signers of the Yugoslav appeal, besides Mr. Willkie and Mayor La Guardia, were Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor of Foreign Affairs; William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France; Col. William J. Donovan, of Buffalo; David Dubinsky and William Green, labor leaders; Marshall Field, John Gunther, Thomas W. Lamont, Archibald Macleish, Librarian of Congress; Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas; Dorothy Thompson and Raymond Gram Swing, commentators; Dr. Harold Dodds of Princeton University, Vincent Sheean, author, and Robert E. Sherwood, playwright.

U. S. Air Attache In Rome Praised

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The War Department officially commended yesterday W. C. Bentley, assistant military attaché for air at Rome, whose recall was demanded by Italy on the ground he was persona non grata.

In an unusual formal statement, the War Department said: "Although no charges against Major Bentley were contained in the request for his removal from Italy, the War Department desires, to the end of avoiding erroneous interpretations resulting from his transfer, to state unequivocally that this officer has an excellent record, and to commend highly his services as assistant air attaché at Rome, which services moreover have been entirely ethical and correct."

Major Bentley's recall was demanded by Rome after the United States had requested the withdrawal of the Italian naval attaché here. Officials had said the Italian attaché directed sabotage of Italian ships in United States ports.

No U. S. Censorship During Peacetime

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert Charlwood Richardson, the new director of the Army Bureau of Information, said last night that the War Department "has no intention of establishing or asking for censorship" as long as the United States is at peace.

"If we go to war, the only censorship we will impose is censorship of international communications," he said in a speech before the Philadelphia Chapter of the Military Order of the World War.

"As far as domestic communications are concerned, we desire no form of censorship."

The Bureau was organized, he said, not for propaganda purposes, but "with the idea of telling the truth about the Army and telling it accurately, not only about our accomplishments, but about our mistakes."

"All we expect from the American press is a fair break. We don't want some small incident magnified out of all proportion in such a way as to destroy public confidence in what we are doing."

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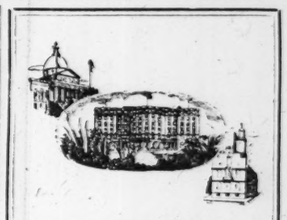

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NEW YORK (Hotel Pennsylvania)
PITTSBURGH (Hotel William Penn)

The Home Forum

Knock, Knock!

And so, after five amiable years, the time has come to leave this place. It was because of a school that we came and it is because of a different school that we go.

In these five years, we have been comfortably at home. We have grown used to the slope of the front porch, the black shade of poplars at summer noon and the yellow green of creeping bent when it first comes alive in April. Each year we have welcomed back the cardinal who loves to whistle from the green ash tree outside the window.

We have come to understand the idiosyncracies of this house, the three squeaky floor boards, the humpy spot in the bathroom tile, the closet door that swings persistently open no matter how often one closes it. We have long been fond of the cheerful view of the living-room as one enters the front door. All of these things are an old story, but there is one matter we have never been able to take in stride—our front door knocker. After five years, it still seems strange.

Years ago, when I lived in a house in a somnolent country village, there were no knockers. Some houses had bells which the visitor cranked like a bicycle bell, and others had nothing at all. Ours was among the latter. One was supposed to hammer with his knuckles on the clapboard, but usually even that wasn't necessary. Somebody spotted the caller halfway down the block. His progress was watched and his arrival precisely timed, so that at the most hospitable moment the door swung open, unknocked and unrung.

Years later, in the city, I encountered the speaking tube and buzzer combination, which detains the newcomer at safe distance until identity and errand are established. It was from many years with such contrivances that we moved to this house and discovered that we had a front door knocker. It has remained a novelty and a wonder.

* * *

It is an insignificant-looking gadget—a little elephant head of brass, mounted like a hunting trophy in the middle of a slab door. Its trunk is curved and hinged, and the end of it whacks against a metal plate. I remember playing with it when we first moved in, and remarking mentally that we might have to replace this futile thing with a push button and electric bell.

It is true that, outdoors, the sound of that elephant trunk is a mere metallic click, an insignificant tap that is blanketed by the street noises and swept away by the wind. But indoors! Reflected by four walls and amplified by the door, that tap brings one running from anywhere in the house, convinced that the front door is under attack from nothing lighter than an ax.

It would be better if that knocker did make more noise outside. Hearing it, the stranger would, let us hope, have confidence, and be content with one or two strokes. As it is now, they know not what they do. They hammer away as though shingling a roof, in the hope that one of those tappings may be heard within; while the occupant comes running to answer, muttering and shuddering, hoping he will get there in time to save the front of the house from complete destruction.

There are, I am happy to say, a few persons who know about knockers. Either they have them at home or they have been here on some occasion when a hearty caller showed what could be done. These rare persons have been gentled by adversity. They lift the elephant's trunk a sixteenth of an inch, let it fall, and wait. Thrice welcome, such understanding friends.

* * *

Despite all that has been said above, there is an advantage in having a knocker instead of a bell, for there is much to be learned from the visitor's touch. A bell rings much the same for everybody, but a knock is something like a footstep—it has character.

When we hear Tap — TapTap, it is a private code, meaning a member of the family without his key. A single, dainty tick is the Lady Next Door, who has set out a new bush and wants us to come take a look. A series of uncontrolled alarums, short-spaced, immediately followed by the clump of feet across the porch, is two small boys wondering if they could shovel our snow for a quarter, but deciding not to wait after all. A formless and prolonged effort, varied by faint scratchings on the woodwork, is a little neighborhood girl who wonders if the "big yellow cat" can come out and play with her. And "shave and a haircut," followed by two bumps of the fist on the door at exactly the traditional interval, is Mr. Two Doors Down, grinning as always, who says: "Through some oversight, we baked an extra pie tonight and it won't keep. Here!"

* * *

When we were new in these quarters, we used to speculate more than a little over what would be said when the Republican precinct captain came to call. We thought that the elephant head on our door would provoke some pointed comment. In this we were mistaken. The gentleman arrived in due time, knocked with our brass knocker, spoke his piece and went away. Not a word about the fitness of things. We felt as though we had told a good joke without drawing a laugh.

Perhaps the precinct captain was a preoccupied man. And perhaps he simply had no imagination. Republicans have been accused of that before.

The Democratic precinct captain? He never comes.

* * *

Now, tomorrow, the "For Rent" sign goes up in our window, and prospective tenants will be coming to look at the place. They will use our knocker. Many times a day they will use our knocker. Perhaps, by the time we leave here, we will just be getting used to it.

JOHN F. HAYES

Lingering in Brescia

It was refreshing, on reaching Brescia, to enter the streets of the old town, where the roofs almost meet and there is always a blessed strip of shade to walk in. The cities of Italy are much cooler than the country. It is in August that one understands the wisdom of the old builders, who made the streets so narrow, and built dim draughty arcades around the open squares. In Brescia the effects of light and shade thus produced were almost Oriental in their sharp-edged intensity; the rough stucco surfaces gilded with vivid sunlight bringing out the depths of contrasting shade, and the women with black veils over their heads slipping along under the mysterious balconies and porticoes like flitting fragments of the shadow.

Brescia is at all times a delightful place to linger in. Its chief possessions — the bronze Victory, and that room in the Martinengo palace where Moretto, in his happiest mood, depicted the ladies of the line under arches of trellis-work backed by views of the family villas—make it noteworthy even among Italian cities; and it has, besides, its beautiful town-hall, its picture gallery, and the curious courtyards painted in perspective that are so characteristic of the place. But in summer there is a strong temptation to sit and think of these things rather than to go and see them. In the courtyard of the hotel, where a fountain tinkles refreshingly, and the unbleached awnings flap in the breeze of the electric fans, it is pleasant to feel that the Victory and the pictures are close at hand, like old friends waiting on one's inclination; but if one ventures forth, let it be rather to the churches than to the galleries. Only at this season can one appreciate the atmosphere of the churches; that chill which cuts the sunshine like a knife as one steps across the dusky threshold.—From "Italian Backgrounds," by Edith Wharton (New York: Scribner).

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II Corinthians 10:4

THE
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founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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CJ-1

By Courtesy of the Baltimore Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

St. John: *A Sculpture by Donatello*

This tender, fragile portrayal of the youthful St. John embodies some of the most charming qualities of style of the great Florentine sculptor, Donatello (c. 1385-1466).

In the characteristic way of the Renaissance, the genius of this young sculptor was discovered early and he was accorded the patronage of Cosimo dei Medici. He was taught by Ghiberti, another of the early masters, but Donatello carried on beyond the direction of his teachers and his forceful imagination altered the tendencies of the plastic art of his contemporaries and followers. There had been a great tradition among stone carvers who were patronized and inspired by the medieval Christian church. Donatello, while he possessed an enthusiasm for expression comparable with that of his sculptural antecedents, directed his efforts into forms which revealed a new motivation. Medieval sculpture was an instrument of belief, intended to instill the principles of that belief. Renaissance sculpture was the result of intellectual pursuit, of enthusiasm for the antique. It embodied the new realism which was promoted by a pronounced curiosity about people who were seen and observed in everyday life.

While Donatello's forebears idealized their portraits, Donatello made every effort to achieve realism in a cogent and unmistakable way. Donatello's sculpture does not tranquilize; it rouses. He does not make an effort to soften what is harsh. Realists have no intention of slurring over plain facts. One way in which Donatello stressed the realistic was by shrinking figures to an appearance of emaciation. That he did in the portrait of St. John, the Baptist, which is in the Bargello in Florence. It is different from the portrayals of the Saint by medieval stone cutters, for Donatello's emaciation does not ignore the physical, but rather exaggerates. Such attenuation was developed to excess by El Greco who heightened the dramatics of his paintings by emphasizing the shrunken and hollow features.

Donatello loved youth. That was another Renaissance trait, the portrayal of the young figure, the active child in song or dance. In any event, whether the subject was represented in repose or action, inner thought and mood was given pronounced outer expression. Greatness in an artist is often estimated by the degree to which he can reveal inner energy. That capacity Donatello had in great measure.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Peaceful Star

Peaceful star, so near in the sky tonight,
They say the light I see was first set burning
Not as you rose tonight where the road dipped homeward
But long in the past while earth still cooled in turning.

I shall leave the gate down, saying you followed me home.
Thinking of all the peace you offered for sorrow
In the years before the gates of the world were opened,
I shall say the light they see is the light of tomorrow.

CHARLES MALAM

Flight Over Arabia

On the last day in the first week of November, 1937, we flew eastward from Aden, in a cool air filled with early sunlight, a honey light over the sandy shore.

We flew with the Indian Ocean on our right, puckered in motionless ripples, and upon it the broad white roadway of the sun. Seen from so high, the triple, lazy, lace-like edge of waves crept slowly; they did not turn all at once, but unrolled from end to end in a spiral motion, as it were the heart of a shell unwinding. Our aeroplane hung over the azure world with silver wings.

We moved eastward even as the great globe below imperceptibly moved, and were gaining on its circular horizon. Sharks far down were dimly visible, so limpid was the water; small black boats, pointed at either end, were out with their fishermen near the shore; a village or two, earth-coloured huts, unnoticeable but for the fields around them, took shelter here and there from wind and sand. On our right, the unfurrowed ocean, marked like a damascened blade; on our left, the gaunt, leopard-coloured lands, equally lonely; and above, or rather around us, joyous, vivid, and infinite, the skyey spaces loud with our engine, which, like many a mechanical mind, listens to its own voice alone in the silence of creation.

Beyond Shuqra, an ancient flood of lava pours to the sea. Heavy as dough, it rolls into deep water; craters with ruined edges are scattered among its folds. Northward, beyond its bleak and pock-marked slope, stands the high level of Kaur, a wall unbroken. The lava stream is past; the shore flattens out again for many miles. . . . The mountains again approach. A white table-land of limestone meets black volcanic ridges; sand drifts over all the landscape; it piles itself in blinding dunes where the great Meifa's wadi sweeps to sea; it makes pale foot-hill ranges of its own, and covers with its shifting carpet the ancient floor of lavas. Here somewhere the frankincense road, the Arabian highway, came to the sea and found a crater-built harbour where the volcanic headlands lie, since there is no other commodity for shipping along the shallow strips of shore. We look down eagerly, for we mean later to investigate these inlets. Bal Haf is there, three small square towers on an infinitesimal, hooklike bay facing west. The lava-ridge runs in snouts beyond it; an empty crater, round and perfect, stands like a buttress and forms another inlet. I marvel to see no trace of ruins here, and only find out the reason months later, as I ride along the coast: there is no water. . . .

And now we have passed Ras Kelb and Ras Burum, the fire-twisted ridges are past. Mukalla is in the distance, gathered at the foot of its hill; and our aeroplane, slowing obliquely, sinks to the landing-ground of Fuwa. Jusuf, who presides over landings, is there to meet us, a Buddha figure suddenly active: the young American who has come to look for oil is there, in a new Dodge, that races us over the sand. The sea makes a gay splashing, as if its solitary fields too were meant to be a playground: a million bubbles shine in the sun at the breaking edge of waves, tossed like lace frills on a petticoat; crabs, innumerable as water drops, slide from before our approaching car; until . . . we come to the camel park near the estuary which now lies full of water; through the pointed stone arch of the gateway, by the guard-house . . . to the home of the Resident Adviser.—From "A Winter in Arabia," by Freya Stark. (New York: Dutton.)

"La gioia di Pasqua"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

"Cantiamo la gioia di Pasqua
Che rallegra ogni giorno,
Cantiamo la speranza e la fede innalzata;
L'Amore ha rotolata la pietra".

Non è forse il vero messaggio di Pasqua un messaggio di gioia? La rimembranza quotidiana di quel primo giorno di Pasqua innalzerà la speranza e la fede per ripetere questo messaggio dell'immortalità dell'uomo, riaccendendo nei cuori degli uomini lo spirito della "gioia di Pasqua".

Gesù di Nazaret adempì la sua missione, la dimostrazione del Cristo, fra gli uomini. Egli recò la prova pratica dell'efficacia della fede innalzata, e rispose a quella secolare questione di tutti gli uomini: "È l'uomo immortale ed è la vita eterna?" Ogni atto nel suo ministerio terrestre divenne un testo vivente, che ripeteva di nuovo il messaggio fondamentale del Cristo (Giovanni 10:30): "Io ed il Padre siamo uno".

Le sue opere potenti continuano ad ispirare i cuori degli uomini, a risuscitare tutta l'umanità dalle teorie e credenze legate alla terra. Cristo Gesù non soltanto risuscitò i morti, ma egli altresì recò vita rinnovata a quelli che erano sotterrati nel pensiero mortale. Poichè credere che l'uomo sia mortale, fatto dall'uomo, peccatore, infermo, morente, significa sembrare di essere così, mentre che contemplare l'uomo quale immortale, spirituale, simile a Dio, significa sperimentare la risurrezione. L'"io" al quale Gesù alludeva continuamente è la divina natura espressa nell'uomo eternamente, la sembianza del Cristo o relazione scientifica che esiste per sempre fra Dio e la Sua idea.

La Scienza Cristiana reca a quest'epoca nuova luce sulle parole ed opere di Cristo Gesù, rendendole pratiche nella vita degli uomini. In *Miscellaneous Writings* Mary Baker Eddy scrive (pag. 154): "È lo scopo del divino Amore di risuscitare l'intendimento, ed il regno di Dio, il regno di armonia già entro di noi". Che glorioso giorno di Pasqua albeggia quando discerniamo la vera risurrezione—"il regno di armonia già entro di noi"!

Oggigiorno il mondo sembra monotono ed incolore a molti. Giammai prima di ora vi è stato un bisogno più urgente della "gioia di Pasqua" nel cuore dell'umanità. Mrs. Eddy vide il grande bisogno della divina metafisica. Essa addita alle pagine 109 e 110 di *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "La divina metafisica non deve esser derisa; è la Verità con noi. Dio manifesto nella carne', non soltanto per mezzo di miracolo e parabola, ma per prova; è la divina natura di Dio, che non appartiene ad un'economia ora finita, ma che è sempre presente, espellendo demoni, guarendo gl'infermi, e risuscitando i morti—risuscitando gl'individui sotterrati nel senso materiale sopra il suolo".

Che vuol dire se l'evidenza dei sensi mostra l'incapacità, la futilità, la sconfitta, la delusione! Sono quelli gli stessi argomenti ripetuti secoli fa, quando colui che era noto al mondo come Gesù di Nazaret era in una tomba elaborando per tutto il mondo la verità dell'immortalità dell'uomo. Gli angeli dovevano rotolar via la pietra dal davanti di quella tomba e Cristo Gesù doveva emergere, una risposta vivente all'argomento della mortalità, al timore del mondo, all'ignoranza, ed al peccato.

Parlando dei "nostri messaggeri angelici" in una nota marginale, Mrs. Eddy ci ricorda a pagina 299 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "I miei angeli sono dei pensieri eccelsi, che compariscono alla porta di qualche sepolcro, nel quale la credenza umana ha sotterrato le sue più care speranze terrestri. Con dita bianche essi indicano in alto verso una fiducia nuova e glorificata, a dei più alti ideali di vita e delle sue gioie". Innumerevoli uomini e donne per tutto il mondo sono stati liberati dalla sepoltura nella mente carnale, sepolcri di timore, ignoranza e peccato. I "pensieri eccelsi" della presenza ed onnipotenza di Dio hanno rotolato via quelle pietre della falsa credenza, innalzando la speranza e la fede a contemplare l'unità dell'uomo con Dio.

Con quanta tenerezza Gesù riassicurò i suoi discepoli dell'eterna relazione fra Dio e l'uomo quando disse (Giovanni 14:2): "Io vo a prepararvi un luogo"! Egli li assicurava della certezza della risurrezione ed ascensione per tutti quelli che seguirebbero nei suoi passi, per quanto oscura possa sembrare la via umana. I loro cuori devono aver chiesto: "Dove va il nostro amato Maestro? A che luogo?" Per un tempo quelle domande dovevano rimanere senza risposta. Ma la promessa che egli diede recò loro conforto: molte volte gli angeli li avrebbero liberati e loro stessi avrebbero provato una certa misura della "gioia di Pasqua".

I discepoli di Gesù dovevano imparare, come tutti devono similmente fare, che l'ascensione di Cristo Gesù non consistette dell'unico momento mentre spariva dalla loro visione. Sui suoi pensieri ascendenti dovevano imparare a modellare i loro propri. Nello spirito di Verità e di Amore, che il Cristo esprime, vi rimane per sempre ciò che prepara i cuori degli uomini ad accettare il regno di Dio internamente, a riconoscere il loro posto nella "casa del Padre". Questa è la benedizione eterna: "Io vo a prepararvi un luogo". Il nostro riconoscimento del significato di queste parole ci da una certa misura della vera gioia di Pasqua.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Easter gladness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let us sing of Easter gladness
That rejoices every day,
Sing of hope and faith uplifted;
Love has rolled the stone away."

Is not the true message of Easter one of gladness? The daily remembrance of that first Easter Day will uplift hope and faith to rehearse this message of man's immortality, rekindling in men's hearts the spirit of "Easter gladness."

Jesus of Nazareth fulfilled his Christ-like mission among men. He brought practical proof of the efficacy of uplifted faith, and he answered that age-old question of all men, "Is man immortal and life eternal?" Every act in his earthly ministry became a living text, restating afresh the basic message of the Christ (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

His mighty works continue to inspire the hearts of men, to resurrect all mankind from earth-bound theories and beliefs. Not only did Christ Jesus raise the dead, but he also brought renewed life to those who were buried in mortal thinking. For to believe that man is mortal, man-made, sinful, sick, dying, is to seem to be so, while to behold man as deathless, spiritual, Godlike, is to experience resurrection. The "I" to which Jesus continually referred is the divine nature eternally expressed in man, the Christlikeness or scientific relationship which forever exists between God and His idea.

Christian Science brings to this era new light on the words and works of Christ Jesus, making them practical in men's lives. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 154), "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us." What a glorious Easter Day dawns when we discern the true resurrection—"the reign of harmony already within us"!

The world today appears dreary and drab for many. Never before has there been a more urgent need for "Easter gladness" within the hearts of mankind. Mrs. Eddy beheld the great need for divine metaphysics. She points out on pages 109 and 110 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Divine metaphysics is not to be scoffed at; it is Truth with us, God 'manifest in the flesh,' not alone by miracle and parable, but by proof; it is the divine nature of God, which belongs not to a dispensation now ended, but is ever present, casting out evils, healing the sick, and raising the dead—resurrecting individuals buried above-ground in material sense."

What if the evidence of the senses points to helplessness, futility, defeat, frustration! Those were the same arguments repeated centuries ago, when he who was known to the world as Jesus of Nazareth was in a tomb working out for all the world the truth of man's immortality. Angels were to roll away the stone from before that tomb and Christ Jesus was to step forth, a living answer to the argument of mortality, to the world's fear, ignorance, and sin.

Speaking of "our angelic messengers" in a marginal note, Mrs. Eddy reminds us on page 299 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys." Unnumbered men and women throughout the world have been delivered from entombment in the carnal mind sepulchers of fear, ignorance, and sin. "Exalted thoughts" of God's presence and omnipotence have rolled away those stones of false belief, uplifting hope and faith to behold man's oneness with God.

How tenderly Jesus reassured his disciples of the eternal relationship between God and man when he said (John 14:2), "I go to prepare a place for you"! He was assuring them of the certainty of resurrection and ascension for all who follow in his footsteps, however dark the human way may seem. Their hearts must have queried: "Where is our beloved Teacher going? To what place?" Those questions were to remain unanswered for a time. But the promise he gave brought them comfort; many times angels were to deliver them and they were to prove for themselves something of "Easter gladness."

Jesus' disciples had to learn, as all must likewise do, that the ascension of Christ Jesus did not consist of the one moment when he passed from their sight. On his ascending thoughts they must learn to model their own. In the spirit of Truth and Love, which the Christ expresses, there remains forever that which prepares men's hearts for acceptance of the kingdom of God within, for acknowledgment of their place in the "Father's house." This is the eternal benediction, "I go to prepare a place for you." Our recognition of the meaning of these words gives us something of the true gladness of Easter.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Blue Amaryllis

Here is the rare bloom.
Blue—not red or white,
But blue as the sky is blue
In the first hour of night.
Here in the winter hour
The flower comes to be,
The color of the magical horizon,
The shadow of the Southern sea.
The solid stem lifts high
The burden of its blue
Under our Northern sky.
This is the flower of hope
That blossoms here,
Rising serene above the dark
From which it grew.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Trade Comments Page 16 Financial News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1941

Nazi Tanker Crew Hearing Held in Jail

Opportunity is given to skipper and sailors to show why they should not be deported.

Hearings began today at the East Cambridge jail, to permit Capt. Ernst Heitzmann and nine members of the crew of the seized German tanker Pauline Friedrich to show cause why they should not be deported. The hearings were held by United States Immigration Inspector Joseph Geary, and are expected to continue through today and tomorrow.

The Germans were arraigned recently in connection with alleged sabotage of the ship, while six other members of the crew were detained at the Immigration Station in East Boston. The latter have had hearings similar to those held today for the German skipper and some of the crew.

Following the hearings, which are not open to the public, recommendations will be sent to the Department of Justice in Washington, and when the court cases are disposed of, the men will be dealt with from the immigration viewpoint in accordance with the decision made in Washington from the data submitted by Immigration Officials at Boston.

Coast Guardsmen aboard the Italian freighter Dino, at East Boston, opened a sealed compartment today and found two small-caliber rifles and a quantity of ammunition. They were of the type commonly used for hunting. Investigation disclosed the fact that the rifles and ammunition had been reported on the ship's store list, filed with the customs, and that, therefore, there was no intent to smuggle them into the country or hide their presence on the ship. The rifles will be held pending final settlement of the case.

Harvard Group Protests Convoys

In a statement which charges President Roosevelt with employing "propaganda and subterfuge" to combat the American people's desire for peace, 60 Harvard teachers today denounced the proposed convoying of materials to Britain.

Such action would be "the beginning of our fighting total war," the Committee for Democratic Action declared.

From the sending of convoys across the Atlantic, the committee charges, it would be "only a short step" to the "sending of a huge expeditionary force to Europe or Africa."

The Committee fears "blind hate" aroused by "skilled propagandists playing upon international incidents" arising out of the convoy plan.

Prominent on the Steering Committee of the group are Dr. Bart J. Bok, head of the Harvard Observatory, and Robert G. Davis, instructor in English.

Jail on Sundays For Drunken Driver

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—An employee of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company is going to sacrifice his Sundays for the national defense program—and to satisfy a judge.

Sentenced to 60 days in jail for drunken driving he was released today by Judge Joseph Weiner when the company pleaded that he was an essential employee.

"I will allow the accused to serve the remainder of his sentence on Sundays," ruled the judge.

Milk Law Violation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—John Szarlen of Ludlow was convicted today of buying milk below the minimum price set by the Milk Control Board and of selling it. He was fined $150.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 42; gentle easterly winds.

New England States: Fair tonight and Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle easterly winds, fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate northeast winds tonight becoming east and southeast Saturday; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	59	New Orleans	63	80
Chicago	45	62	New York	49	67
Denver	46	65	Norfolk	52	72
Kansas City	60	67	Philadelphia	43	70
Los Angeles	47	61	St. Louis	50	68
Miami	69	80	San Francisco	50	51
Minneapolis	48	68	Washington	49	72

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 11.
B—Maximum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:53 p. m., height 11.6 feet.
Saturday, 11:20 a. m., height 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:51 p. m.

Navy Wives in Boston Form Club

By a Staff Photographer

They Solve Many Perplexing Problems

Top: These members of the Navy Wives' Club sew for the Red Cross. Left to right: Mrs. Eleanor Koczynski, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank R. Strack, Sullivan, Ill.; Mrs. Robert D. McNabb, Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. James Hilliard, Belmont, Mass. Bottom, left: Mrs. Rudolf Bentz and her daughter Shirley seek the assistance of Y. M. C. A. Secretary Eustis Beattie in finding living quarters. Bottom, right: Mrs. Edwin Neimenn, Vice-President of the Club.

Navy Wives Factor in Morale of Sea Forces

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They are not known to many people—in fact they're mostly strangers in town—but according to Naval authorities they provide the backbone for the morale of Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding sea forces.

"They" are the Navy wives, those loyal, courageous mates of the enlisted men, who travel to strange and distant cities to be with their husbands when the great gray ships come in and who raise families and maintain homes on an average income of $84 a month.

The contribution that these women make to the upbuilding of Navy morale cannot be overestimated, authorities say, nor can the hardships they endure in an effort to maintain a semblance of family life.

Behind the dingy fronts of many Charlestown tenements, in third and fourth floor walkups in neighboring towns, the wives and families of enlisted men stationed on ships whose home port is Boston are living today—many of them under difficult conditions.

Navy Wives' Club

But there's an "esprit de corps" in the Navy which carries right down the line to the families and is reflected in the Boston Navy Wives' Club, organized about a year and a half ago to help these service wives.

Sponsors of the club, which meets in the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. at City Square, Charlestown, say the desperate need is for inexpensive furnished rooms to provide shelter for the women. They cite the case of Mrs. B, whose husband was transferred here from a distant State. She is living in one furnished room with two children, sharing a bath with 16 other tenants, and paying $36 a month.

This story, they say, is a graphic way of explaining the housing shortage which has beset most sections of the country where large military and naval bases are located or where huge defense industries have mushroomed.

Then there was the case of the sailor who drove to Boston last winter to report for duty, accompanied by his wife and two youngsters. They arrived late in the day, were unable to find rooms, and slept all night in their car.

Keeps Card List

The Navy Wives' Club keeps a card file list of available rooms and families of enlisted men are assisted in every way to find suitable and economical living quarters. But something must be done to provide more accommodations at reasonable figures the club officials insist. With the Naval expansion program broadening daily the situation will become more acute as time goes on they say.

Earlier this year a Navy wife came by train from San Diego, Calif., with four children to join her husband who had been ordered to Boston. On arrival here, with funds exhausted, she found her husband had been transferred to New York. Once more the Navy Wives' Club came to the rescue and the little family was sent on to New York with money secured from a Naval Relief Fund.

The Boston Navy Wives' Club has a transient enrollment which averages about 40 members. Meetings are held weekly on Thursday at the City Square Y. M. C. A. and are under the direction of Mrs. Isobel Heverley, a trained social worker.

The day's program is divided into two parts with the morning devoted to recreation and the use of "Y" facilities, and the afternoon given over to sewing for the Red Cross. Trips to local places of interest are arranged and a rather full program of activities to make things pleasant is planned.

They are a happy and philosophical lot—these Navy wives—who take their adversities as in the line of duty. Their club meetings are friendly get togethers not unlike those held in thousands of social and neighborhood clubs throughout the country. And there's an unselfishness and desire to cooperate that makes for good neighbors.

Officers of the club are President, Mrs. Robert Pharr of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose husband is ship's cook on the U. S. S. Gwyn; Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin Neimenn of Avoca, Iowa, whose husband is a machinist's mate on the U. S. S. Ludlow; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. James D. Hilliard, whose husband is carpenter's mate on the Gwyn; and Mrs. Edwin Garrett, Program Chairman, whose husband is stationed at the Navy Yard as radio operator, first class. Their home was in Phoenix, N. Y.

Crow Rules the Waves

Strange stories come by the sea and today Capt. Gus Dunsky of the trawler Spray told a tall but true tale on the Boston waterfront.

Some days ago the Spray was off the Georges Banks when a crow landed on deck.

It didn't exactly alight, the Captain said, and it didn't precisely fall. It fluttered down.

The trouble was that Mr. Crow was hungry, very hungry. The sailors got busy and rushed some rations to the bird which, the Captain went on, recovered rapidly.

Instead of resuming flight, as is the usual custom of land birds at sea, Mr. Crow stuck by the ship, took a commanding position aloft, and hitch-hiked into Boston.

On the 250-mile journey, the Captain vouchsafed, Mr. Crow assumed full rights and privileges. He ate up all scraps in sight and, with much arrogant cawing, chased away all sea gulls that tried to share in the booty.

By the time the Spray reached Boston Mr. Crow was in full command. There was not a gull in sight.

Finally, as the Spray made fast at the fish pier, Mr. Crow took leave, circled the ship and flew away.

State College Inquiry Ordered

An investigation of "the management and accounts" of Massachusetts State College at Amherst was ordered today by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Patrick J. Moynihan, State Commissioner of Administration and Finance, was directed to make the probe.

In a letter to Mr. Moynihan, the Committee said that it was "particularly desirous of obtaining information as to the expenditures made during the years 1939-40 as they relate to items of appropriation in the biennial budget, together with information as to overdrafts in items of accounts, if any, and as to any authority which may have been requested by the college for transfers between those items."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, last lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today." From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Public debate on "Should Socialism Be Adopted?" with the Workers' Socialist Party taking the affirmative, and the Harvard Debating Council the negative. There will be a question period following the debate. At 12 Hayward Place, Boston, 8 p. m. Admission will be free.

Saturday

All-day trip of the Brookline Bird Club from Ballardvale to Wilmington. Start from North Station at 8 a. m., arrive in Ballardvale at 8:48 a. m. Leader, Miss Armstrong, Con. 0677. Costs, 75 cents. Also, afternoon walk in Montrose Marshes. Meet to take the 1:20 p. m. train from North Station for Lowell Street. Arrive at 1:47 p. m. Leader, Mr. Robinson, Gra. 0419. Costs, 60 cents.

Moving pictures for children on "Butterflies," a sound film of swallowtail and cabbage butterflies. First showing at 10 a. m. and subsequent showings until all are accommodated. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Christian Symbolism" by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m., and "Spanish Crafts" by Mrs. Tanner at 2 p. m.

At the Twentieth Century Association, "Turkey and the World Conflict" will be discussed by Cedric Seager. At 3 Joy Street, Boston, 1 p. m.

Walk of the Field and Forest Club in the Middlesex Fells Reservation and vicinity. Meet at North Station for the 1:52 p. m. train to Melrose. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Cleary at the train gate. Return at 5:21 p. m., from Wyoming.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Hedda Ballon, pianist, featuring an organ choral prelude, "Now Comes the Heathen's Saviour." In Fenway Court at 2:45 p. m.

Children's musicale sponsored by the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 3 p. m. The concert will be free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12.
Radio Timetable: Page 14

New England Able to Offer Stout Defense

First Corps Commander reports start made a year ago on better harbor facilities.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even with its defenses in the first stages of reconstruction, the New England coastline can today offer stout resistance to any potential invader, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army Corps, including New England, asserted here today.

His statement followed completion this morning of a two-day staff exercise during which a mythical European foe attacked this coast with air, submarine and naval units.

General Drum disclosed that for the past 15 years, and up until a year ago, the defenses of Boston were manned by but 139 enlisted men. During those years of peace, the General declared, facilities had deteriorated.

Today, the Army has 4,000 men in these harbor defenses and is faced with the problem of reconstructing facilities while simultaneously training the new personnel. The situation which he specifically described as applying to Boston, obtains for the whole New England coast, he said.

Force of 30,000 Planned

These coastal defenses—from Eastport, Maine, to Stamford, Connecticut—now have 16,000 men, he said, and the Army's plan is to have 30,000 men in these defense positions as soon as possible. These troops, mostly in coastal forts, will be supported by antiaircraft, field artillery, infantry, and air units. In addition they will co-operate with the naval surface craft, air arms and coast guard units.

The exact number of the total trained men he feels are needed for New England defense was withheld, but the General pointed out that the plan is to have mobile units available, capable of being transferred to any part of the corps area.

General Drum voiced satisfaction at the progress of the defense effort to date. He spoke of the high quality of men now coming into the Army through enlistment and selective service and said that officer-training programs are proceeding satisfactorily.

Test Exercises Valuable

Such test exercises as those held along the New England coast, he said, are of extreme value for training purposes. The General hinted at field maneuvers, utilizing all forces, but said that no such comprehensive war game as would involve blackout of Boston, or other cities in the area, is being contemplated at this time.

General Drum left the Boston Army base following the critique period in which he went over the mythical invasion attempt with officers of the district.

It is to be assumed that the problem of the last two days was made just as difficult as Army chieftains could conjure. Absence of the Fleet, incompleteness of preparations at home, limited equipment, and lack of troops were all factors seized upon and utilized to the full in enemy plans, it can be assumed.

Exact deployment of defending sources is, of course, a military secret.

Where Troops Are Located

Since this is a mythical "war," however, it is entirely proper for "war correspondents" to make use of what facilities they can in portraying the situation.

On this basis, it can be reported that today there are less than 16,000 trained troops—harbor defense and antiaircraft—in forts along the New England coast. The largest group, about 4,000, are stationed in Boston Harbor forts, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Dawes, Duvall and Heath.

Another 3,000 are on Long Island, about 3,000 in various Narragansett Bay forts, and 3,000 in Forts Levett, McKinley, Preble and Williams in Portland, Maine. Portsmouth, N. H., forts have complements of about 1,000.

It can be said, also, as a matter of unofficial war correspondence, that this coast defense force was today caught about 30 days ahead of fulfillment of its initial preparatory plans. In other words, General Terry would presumably have been in better position to repel a foe one month from today than he was these clear, perfect trans-ocean flying days.

But this unpreparedness was just the Army's tough fortune. Enemies don't strike at moments of the defenders' perfected defenses.

It was repeatedly emphasized that this "war" was entirely a paper one. It was primarily to test staff planning, and communications. It is believed that later in the summer this staff test will be followed by terrain movements, in which troops and equipment will actually be moved over the ground. After such terrain tests, an actual field maneuver would logically follow. In this, an actual war game would be played, with staff work, terrain movements, and mythical contact with the "enemy" actually executed.

It is probable that this field maneuver will wait until mid-summer or fall, when it is expected that there will be about 80,000 trained men in New England in addition to the 28,000 in training at Camp Edwards on the Cape and the 23,000 at Fort Devens.

Shortage of Farm Hands Faced As Draft Takes Many to Army

Defense and military news from New England:

Draft vs the Farm—One-third of the farm hands regularly employed in Connecticut agriculture have been drafted into the Army or have taken factory jobs, a recent survey conducted by the University Extension in that State discloses. Which once more raises the question: When the hired man gets drafted what does the farmer do?

Massachusetts State College economists are looking for the answer in a survey started this week. Roy E. Moser, State College farm economist in charge of the survey, has sent questionnaires to about 600 Massachusetts farmers to find out the real situation. In Connecticut the Agricultural Defense Council is meeting the challenge of a depleted farm labor market by a plan to register high school and college youths with the State employment service for farm work.

Navy Enlistments Reported — There were 246 men, resident in Greater Boston, enlisted in the United States Navy during the first quarter of 1941, Lieut. Com. C. H. Taecker, officer in charge of Naval Recruiting at the Federal Building announced today. Thirty-two of the young men were from Boston proper, he said. All of the volunteers have been assigned to Navy trade schools, ships, or other units of the naval forces, the recruiting officer said.

Civil Service Exams—Massachusetts citizens serving in the United States military forces will be allowed to take State civil service examinations although they are stationed outside the Commonwealth, under a rule promulgated today by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service. The rule was established when Capt. Timothy Cleary, serving with the 13th Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, requested permission to take a civil service examination for promotion from senior actuarial clerk to head actuarial clerk or principal actuarial clerk in the State Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance. Under the arrangement made by Mr. Lupien with Secretary of the Board of the United States Civil Service Examiners, Captain Cleary will take the examination in Raleigh, N. C., on April 16, under Federal supervision.

Cadet Committee Chairman—John W. Haley, Providence advertising executive and historian, has been appointed Rhode Island Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee, Maj. Willis Fitch, General Chairman, has announced. This appointment completed the list of New England State Chairmen of the organization which comprises a group of civilian volunteers who are assisting the Army in procuring eligible young men for training as air pilots.

Movies for Soldiers—Three of the 36 motion picture theaters to be constructed at 29 army posts and camps in 20 states at a cost of $1,500,000 will be in Massachusetts, the War Department announced today. Two will be at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, and one at Fort Devens, Ayer.

Safety in Defense Building—The War Department has announced the formation of a safety section in the Emergency Defense Building program under the direction of Lloyd A. Blanchard of Chevy Chase, Md., formerly eastern representative of the National Safety Council. Nine other civilian safety engineers were appointed, one being assigned to the staff of the zone quartermaster in each of the nine construction zones corresponding to the nine areas of the Army. Timothy C. Kenney of East St. Louis, Ill., has been assigned to Boston, headquarters of the First Corps Area.

For Men Only—Despite the effort of the Melrose, Mass., draft board to catch up with Walton M. Miller, whose name did not appear on the city's selective service registration list, the draft applies to men only. Walton M. Miller, it comes out, is Mrs. Walton Miller, a nurse in a Cambridge hospital, whose masculine first name led Melrose draft officials to suspect a dodger. It's all straightened out now, however, and Mrs. Miller won't have to go.

Girl Job-Seekers Told How To Face First Interview

"The job is yours."

That terse, four-word directional arrow pointing the way to independence and possible success in a modern, high-pressure business world is being given to hundreds of girls these days as the result of a developing technique intended to show the present-day generation how "to get through that all important first interview with prospective employers successfully."

The technique was described dramatically today by Mrs. Charlotte Lochhead of the Packard School of New York at the third day sessions of the forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association in the Hotel Statler, where several hundred instructors from the North Atlantic States were gathered for a long series of panel discussions.

Mrs. Lochhead called the new technique "an outgrowth of the depression," inasmuch as getting jobs has developed into a highly competitive business in itself. And the girl who can handle all aspects of "job-getting" in the first interview is "the one who makes a place for herself in today's high-strung business world," said Mrs. Lochhead.

That is why there is a Packard School in New York dedicated to the task of teaching students with little experience the importance of poise, confidence, ability to follow instructions and to create the right impressions in that "great first interview test."

That is why the Teachers Association today threw so much emphasis on this new technique expected to develop a new generation of poised, orderly thinking office workers who know what to do before the office manager tells them. The convention also interested itself in the plans of Mrs. Lochhead for opening local fields of employment to the school student just out of classes.

Employment rejections, she said, are very often the result of the employment agency's failure to check up on every phase of the prospective employer's needs.

Mrs. Lochhead proved her theories by demonstration, using students of the Modern School of Applied Art as models. From the "mousey" type, she transformed girls into poised, self-respecting office seekers with a few sleight-of-hand performances aimed at the clothes they wore, the adornments and hair-dos.

Wages Go Up For 800 Men In Shipyards

East Boston repair yards of Bethlehem company and local union agree by negotiation.

Union negotiations with the two East Boston ship repair yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company yesterday brought the first big gain that the union has made, Samuel E. Angoff, attorney for the local shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today.

A week ago the negotiations appeared to be deadlocked and a strike so imminent that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration stepped in.

Through adjustments of rates of pay, 718 workers will receive raises, Mr. Angoff said. As some 50 others will also obtain increases, more than 800 will get advances from yesterday's conference, he said.

There was no general increase in wages, but the raises came mostly through reducing the number of rates of pay for piece work. Rates numbering 23 were cut to eight. Everybody in a rate classification wiped out went up, in most cases, to the next highest rate.

For Airing of Grievances

Also it was agreed that shop stewards of the union and a grievance committee would take up all grievances. Thus grievances will be eliminated from the negotiations. Hitherto there has been no definite working understanding for disposing of grievances, Mr. Angoff said. The union is the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The company also agreed not to take any privileges away, Mr. Angoff added, until the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee meets on the Atlantic Coast.

Meantime, in the other camp of organized labor, the new Waterfront Council of the American Federation of Labor began today its own efforts to organize the Boston waterfront.

Notices of Mass Meeting

Distribution of 5,000 handbills announcing a mass meeting Sunday began this noon. Handbills were given out at the Atlantic and Simpson yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and elsewhere.

The meeting, which will be held at the Municipal Building at Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue at 3:30 p. m., will be presided over by E. A. Johnson, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen set up by the Boston Central Labor Union for organizing purposes. Representatives of each craft group and A. F. of L. organizers are scheduled to speak. Organization of the Waterfront Council was unanimously voted yesterday at a meeting of spokesmen of unions concerned.

Low Initiation Fee

A universal $5 initiation fee was authorized. As initiation fees of some of the craft unions involved go as high as $200, the common fee agreed on marks a notable step for the sake of combined action, A. F. of L. leaders commented.

This makes the first big tug of war between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. in Boston in several years.

Lucien Koch, regional director of the C. I. O. shipbuilding union, issued a statement charging the A. F. of L. with strike-breaking methods. Mr. Koch said his union represented a majority of the workers in the East Boston and Fore River yards, and would resent any interference.

Right and Wrong Way to Get a Job

By a Staff Photographer

A Step Toward Office Success

Mrs. Charlotte Lochhead of the Packard School of New York shows students how. Left: Shirley Cole, of Belmont, student of Modern School of Applied Art, dressed up to "get the job." Center: Mrs. Lochhead. Right: Miss Cole all dolled up to "lose the job."

Gropius Builds Modern House for 'Moderns'

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Dr. Walter Gropius of Harvard University, who has left a trail of ultra-modern homes designed by him all over Europe and the United States, today said there probably was no one in New England "who likes the simplicity and mellowed charm of old colonial homesteads more than myself."

"How come?" the Yankee family wants to know. "Why all the fuss about flat roofs, glass walls, spiral staircases, and open-air decks?"

Standing on the rear terrace of his own modern home located in Lincoln, Mass., to take 100 per cent advantage of prevailing breezes in summer and the sun's rays in winter, Dr. Gropius answers:

"My attachment for the old things is due to practical clues they afford for modern designing. The New England idea of connecting the barn with the house by a covered passageway is good symmetry. In other ways the architecture of old colonial homes is original, spontaneous, and lively, derived from the habits and needs of the people for whom they were built.

Basis for Development

"But does that mean that modern builders should imitate the past? Not at all. We can use the principles of practicality upon which they worked in the past, to create new forms, in other words, to develop something out of the conditions of these times.

"Use should dictate forms of modern houses, not tradition. Most old houses were built on the conventional plan around a central stairway for proper ventilation. Present-day builders still follow that pattern. All the old houses fronted on the street because New Englanders did not then require the privacy we need today from heavy traffic.

"Modern architecture simply puts the living room where it is most needed, usually at the rear where there is privacy, and great panes of glass can provide outdoor lighting, air and sunshine."

And so it goes, the Harvard exponent of modern architecture stated. The white houses of New England, he said, still have some very excellent features . . . so modern architects study tradition to find out what is good for today. Wood, for instance, is still an excellent building material, he said, but it is not fireproof. And it is still about as cheap as any building material.

Take the modern house, for instance, that Dr. Gropius has built for himself on a knoll in Lincoln looking out over rolling pasturelands into a background of primitive forest. Before breaking ground, Dr. Gropius studied the site for months, the conditions of wind, air, and sunshine. He was amazed, after experiments, at the amount of radiation from the sun in winter. As a result, the house faces north, with the living room at the rear facing south.

South Wall Is Glass

The entire south wall of the living room is glass. A wooden overhang on the exterior, over the windows, shuts out the sun's rays in summer. But in the winter, when the sun is lower, its rays penetrate beneath the overhang into the living room. On the east, the great living-room window is protected from the sun by a metal venetian blind. And believe it or not, the blind is on the outside, rather than inside.

Dr. Gropius reasoned thus: The sun's rays penetrating the window, got into the room in spite of venetian blinds on the inside. A pocket of hot air collecting between window and blind worked its way into the room steadily. A blind on the outside, stopped the sun's rays from even reaching the window, let alone getting inside. And being outside, the blind had to be made of rustless metal.

A glass-block wall extends from the front entrance a distance along the front walk. To the layman it looks like a direct attempt at decoration. But modern architects are engineers, rather than decorators, according to Dr. Gropius. The glass wall is to give privacy from the street to the front entrance, without giving offense. And the glass lets in light where any other kind of wall would make the entrance dark.

In the front hall, dominated by a circular staircase, Dr. Gropius has used regulation exterior clapboards for the walls. They are laid vertically instead of horizontally, however, to give the modern effect. Floors are of cork, ceilings have improved acoustics by mixing the plaster with pumice, windows are sealed for air conditioning, but combine the element of outside ventilation by adjustable slit openings on either side of the huge panes.

Glow on Table

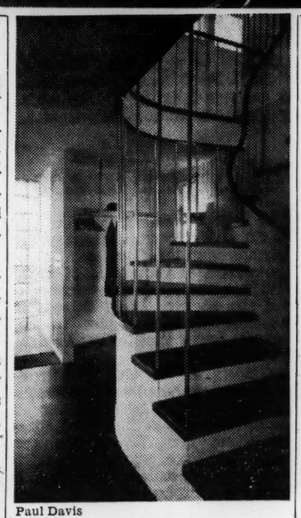
In the dining room, indirect lighting throws a strong glow on the table, while leaving the diners themselves in semi-darkness. Horizontal wooden bars run up and down the walls of most rooms for purposes of picture hanging. Bedrooms have sliding glass-panel walls, one side being used for a dressing room that can be heated when the other side is cooled for sleeping. Although the one room becomes two rooms, in effect, the glass panel maintains the feeling of one room in spaciousness.

As Dr. Gropius put it: "This house fits snugly around the family."

Having gone through the house, we can understand why Dr. Gropius is considered one of the Nation's outstanding exponents of modern (don't say modernistic) homes, why he recently was elected an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, why it was he who founded the modern architectural movement in Europe while a Director of the famous Grand Ducal School of Weimar, in Germany.

He lives with his art. Each morning he tells students at Harvard classes that functional designing of homes must follow the pattern of up-to-date living. Each afternoon, he goes to his professional office in Harvard Square to join his associate, Marcel Breuer, in designing modern houses that bespeak the needs of a modern generation. At night he goes home to an atmosphere of his own making, one that conforms for the moment to his highest concepts of "functional" living.

House That 'Fits Around Family'



Paul Davis

Home of Dr. Walter Gropius

Convenience, privacy and modern comforts are incorporated in this "functional" house. Upper view shows glass-block wall giving privacy to front entrance without loss of light, also spiral staircase leading to second floor open deck. Center picture shows living room with full window facing south. Bottom: First-floor hall staircase with chromium bars for railings.

Hams in Bright Easter Setting Bring Color to Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Hams wrapped in cellophane of various colors, and surrounded by countless Easter lilies, gave a bright and festival atmosphere to many of the larger market places of Metropolitan Boston today. Eggs, too, were displayed in abundance, while even spring lamb from California, was marked with a seasonal "Easter greeting."

Many stores that have been selling smoked hams for 25 cents a pound featured that item today for 24 cents but another interesting feature of the food shopping situation today is the increasing tendency to specialize in turkeys for Easter. Many stores stress with equal display prominence turkeys and hams, with one price for both —25 cents a pound. These turkeys are described as fancy, selected, northern birds. The same store chain offers fresh farm eggs, large, at 31 cents a dozen, and pork loins at 15 cents a pound. The latter compares with 19 cents asked in most chain stores in recent weeks.

Native Turkeys

In the Faneuil Hall market sector, native turkeys are reported less plentiful than a while ago, with offerings from 35 to 45 cents a pound. In these same stalls capons are 42 to 45 cents, hams 32 to 33 cents a pound, and large fresh eggs 38 cents. For those who motor into the country, it is possible to find large eggs of the highest quality at farm houses at 30 cents. Sliced bacon is available at 25 cents and up in chain stores.

Cooked hams, for those not wishing to prepare the meat themselves, can be had as low as 28 cents a pound, but to get that price it is necessary to buy the whole or a half of a ham.

New Spring lamb is marked as high as 40 cents a pound for a leg, in the Faneuil Hall stalls. Chain stores offer regular lamb legs at 23 cents and in a few instances 21 cents. Veal legs are 27 cents a pound in one chain store, and 15 cents in a large suburban cut-price store.

Beef Prices

Beef prices show comparatively little change. An occasional instance is found where prices are shaved off a bit by a chain store or merchant desiring to attract potential buyers to his shop. But in general, the low on prime rib roast is still 25 cents in chains, and face of the rump 31 cents.

Seafood prices show little change, with fresh haddock still as low as 8 cents a pound in chain stores, steak cod 10 cents, salmon 19 to 21 cents, and halibut 21 to 23 cents.

In vegetables, summer squash is available in the Faneuil Hall district around 18 cents a pound, cauliflower 25 cents a head California asparagus 50 cents for a large bunch, and sweet potatoes three pounds for 25 cents.

Chain stores offer carrots and beets at 5 cents a bunch, pascal celery 17 cents a bunch, spinach three pounds for 10 cents, new green cabbage 5 cents a pound, tomatoes two pounds for 29 cents, and iceberg lettuce two heads for 15 cents.

Florida strawberries are generally 25 cents a pint, honeydew melons 50 cents, and pineapples 35 cents.

Dabney Gets WPA Post

William S. Dabney, former member of the Massachusetts Parole Board, has appointed a Work Projects Administration administrative assistant in charge of Negro relations for Massachusetts, it is announced.

Would Convoy Ships to Ireland

AMHERST, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Harvard professor of government, proposed that the United States declare Eire out of the war zone and convoy American ships with supplies for Britain to Irish ports.

Speaking at the annual conference of elementary school principals and supervisors at Massachusetts State College recently, Dr. Elliott said such a declaration would permit the Nation to supply Eire with food and war materials and guarantee her neutrality "with American troops, if necessary."

"Ireland in return," he said, "would allow us the use of her ports as a convoy terminus and permit transfer of certain convoyed goods to Britain. A secondary objective of the plan would remove to some extent the prejudices of Irish-Americans, who are lukewarm still to aid for England."

Dr. Elliott added that he "would clear all Italian and German Consuls out of the Country at once," proposing that they represent a source of propaganda organization.

Roosevelts to Hail A New Bridegroom

DEDHAM, Mass., April 11 (AP)—The nation's first family will hail a new bridegroom Saturday in the wedding here of Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of the first lady, and Edward P. Elliott, son of Mrs. Arthur Spencer Elliott of Brierly, Yorkshire, England.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her son John will represent the presidential family at the marriage of her niece, who is the daughter of Mrs. John Cutter of Dedham and G. Hall Roosevelt, brother of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Roosevelt was presented to Washington society by her aunt following her debut on Thanksgiving Day in 1938 at the Country Club in Brookline. She studied at the Winsor School in Boston and the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Detroit.

Mr. Elliott was graduated from the University of Liverpool and came to the United States with a fellowship for architectural reseach at Cranbrook Academy. He has been for the past five months on the architects' staff of a government housing project in North Carolina.

N. E. Students Head For Cherry Trees

More than 300 New England high school students will leave Boston this evening on the Eastern Steamship Liner "Boston" en route to Washington to attend the formal exercises at the widely famed Cherry Blossom Festival scheduled for next Monday.

It is the first large group to leave in the annual trek of students from New England to Washington. The majority of this group come from high schools throughout Maine, proceeding as far as New York by steamer and then by rail. Other students plan to leave New England over the week end in time to reach Washington before the festivities begin on Monday.

Most of the schools plan to make the pilgrimage both educational and as a pleasure tour.

Samuel Higgins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEVON, Conn., April 11—Samuel Higgins, who passed on here yesterday, was a former member of the United States Railroad Labor Board and retired general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

President Harding named Mr. Higgins to the Labor Board in 1921 and he served until 1926. His appointment as general manager of the New Haven in 1904 capped a career of active railroading that started in 1881 when he entered the service of the Erie Railroad as machinist apprentice after graduating from Yale University. He served with the Union Pacific and the Southern Railroad and in 1911 helped construct a railway terminal in Russia.

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Court Action or No Over 'El' Squarely in Lap of Bushnell

The question of whether the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will plunge the controversy over financial operations of the Boston Elevated Railway into the courts, today rested squarely in the hands of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Possible steps to bring immediate, tangible tax relief to property owners of Greater Boston by blocking assessment of this year's "El" deficit on their communities, likewise was being considered by the Attorney General.

Redoubled interest was focussed on Mr. Bushnell's role when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall turned over to him statements from opposing sides in the controversy and demands for action, and asked for the Attorney General's advice before acting.

What Saltonstall Wants to Know

The Governor's data include reports of the Boston Finance Commission, which assert that the public of Greater Boston has been overcharged $20,500,000 by the road during 22 years of public control as result of wrong methods of accounting. The data also include the answer of the Elevated Trustees to these charges. Finally, Governor Saltonstall referred to the Attorney General a request from the Metropolitan Transit Council, comprising public officials of communities involved, that the Governor and Executive Council refuse to approve assessment of the current "El" deficit on the taxpayers.

With the Finance Commission and the Trustees flatly disagreeing over the road's finances, and the Finance Commission and the Metropolitan Transit Council both demanding action by the Commonwealth, Governor Saltonstall asked the Attorney General's advice as to:

1. Whether or not the Commonwealth should take action as suggested [by the Finance Commission] for an accounting [from the Trustees].

2. If the Commonwealth is the proper one to take such action, or whether this action should be brought by the City of Boston, which is the most substantial deficit contributor.

3. Whether or not the Governor and Council may properly ask an opinion of the Justices as to their certification of the deficit for the year ending March 31, 1941. This deficit will be shortly certified to them for approval.

Governor Saltonstall asked Mr. Bushnell to consult with him concerning possible action on these issues.

Long Process if in Courts

If Mr. Bushnell finds that the Commonwealth should file suit for an accounting, the whole "El" question—which revolves around the allocation of funds spent—may be thrown into court for final adjudication. That may be a long process.

If Mr. Bushnell rules that the Governor and Executive Council may consult the Supreme Judicial Court concerning approval of this year's deficit, and if the Justices rule that the Chief Executive and Council have authority to refuse approval, the levy may not be assessed on Greater Boston taxpayers. If that occurs, Bostonians would witness a reduction of approximately $1 in their prospective tax rate.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who has co-operated with the Finance Commission in its investigation of the "El," added his voice to demands for action in blocking assessment of the deficit.

Boston to Hear Knudsen Urge Defense Speed

Importance of the New England area in defense production efforts was emphasized here today with announcement that William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, will meet with manufacturers here, and speak at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday.

Mr. Knudsen, accompanied by high officials of his staff, including John D. Biggers, Director of Production for the OPM, and Robert Lee Mehourney, Director of Defense Contract Service, is coming to Boston to urge greater speed in production through wider spread of work.

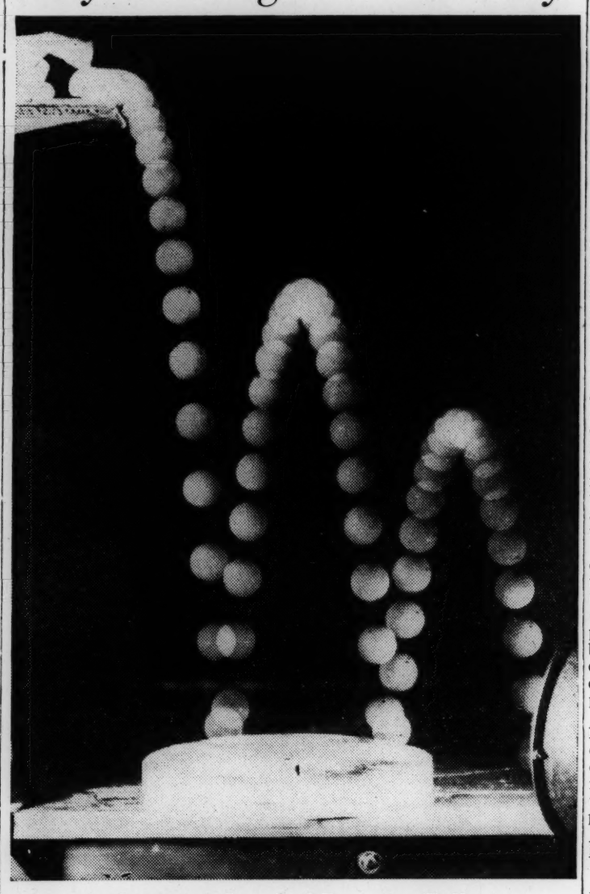
He was invited to come here by Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense for New England. Mr. Creighton, former shoe manufacturer and now a director of several large New England institutions, including the National Shawmut Bank, has been particularly interested in spreading production among a wider base of factories through the device of subcontracts.

He recently went to Washington and invited Mr. Knudsen to come here in the belief that a personal appeal from the Nation's "Industrial Field Marshal" might give new lift and drive to the region's effort.

MacMillan Plans Trip

Commander Donald B. MacMillan, veteran Arctic explorer and scientist, announced that he will leave June 20 on his nineteenth expedition to Greenland. The expedition is to be sponsored by the New England Museum of Natural History, for which Commander MacMillan plans to make a special collection of Arctic birds.

Physics Taught in New Way



Capturing Speed of Bouncing Ball

A multi-flash photograph of a bouncing golf ball, one of a group of experimental pictures made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Harold E. Edgerton, Associate Professor of Electrical Measurements, and Francis W. Sears, Associate Professor of Physics. Note the differences in distance between the images, caused by the downward increase and upward decrease in speed of the bouncing ball. The height of each successive bounce is found to be 64 per cent of the one preceding it.

Speedy Stroboscope Big Aid In Teaching Laws of Physics

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A forward step in teaching certain fundamentals of physics, based on demonstrations too fast for the eye to see, is being made by Francis W. Sears, Associate Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, through the use of a multi-flash instrument known as a stroboscope, developed by Harold E. Edgerton, Associate Professor of Electrical Measurements at the Institute.

"The experiments we have been using to teach the fundamental laws of physics afford proper illustration but they often happen so fast that the student can't see them and he has to take what the instructor says on faith. By 'slowing down' these processes with pictures taken with the aid of the stroboscope, we enable the student to sense the phenomena bit by bit," says Professor Sears.

The stroboscope is an electrically-controlled instrument which makes flashes as brief as one hundred-thousandth of a second. For use in making pictures of speeding objects it is mounted in a dark room along with an ordinary time-exposure camera. When the camera is adjusted and focused toward the moving object to be photographed and turned on for a time-exposed picture, the stroboscope may be flashed with increasing speed, by means of a controlling switch, possibly up to its maximum speed of 100,000 times a second. Each time a flash occurs an image of the moving object is exposed on the film. Care must be taken not to flash the light too fast for this would cause the images to run together. A 50th of a second is the average speed at which many moving objects are taken, Professor Sears says.

Such diagrammatic pictures are found to be at once appealing to the student and greatly assist the instructor in explaining the laws controlling the relative speeds of moving objects and the mathematics involved in their presentation.

Aside from its value in teaching the principles of physics, increasing use is being made of the stroboscope in observing parts of fast moving machinery, according to Professor Edgerton. In the Institute laboratory Kenneth J. Germeshausen, research associate, demonstrated the use of a kind of stroboscope which, by adjusting its flashes to the speed of a turning wheel, caused the wheel apparently to stand still. Adjustment of the speed of the flashes to every second or third turn of the wheel makes it have the same stationary appearance, Mr. Germeshausen demonstrated.

Finding out how glass breaks is another use of the stroboscope. Glass manufacturers who wish to decrease the thickness of glass they ship and save on freight charges for weight are experimenting with the stroboscope to find out how glass cracks and what can be done to prevent it. Pictures were shown by Professor Edgerton that were taken of glass breaks which take place at a constant velocity of 5,000 feet a second, that is, twice as fast as an 0.30-caliber rifle bullet.

A recent use of the stroboscope was made to determine the type of movements made by a phonograph needle, according to Mr. Germeshausen.

State Representatives Vote To Retain Capital Punishment

Capital punishment will continue as a mandatory penalty for first degree murder in Massachusetts.

After a spectacular debate, the House of Representatives, on a 103 to 89 roll call vote, accepted an adverse report on a bill to allow juries to recommend life imprisonment as an alternate penalty. Earlier the Lower Branch turned down bills to abolish capital punishment outright.

The defeat came even though Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, and numerous other prominent persons spoke at a recent committee hearing for the life imprisonment alternative penalty measure.

Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D) of Boston led the proponents of the measure in the House, saying it is "better to have 100 criminals go free than that one man should die for a crime he did not commit."

Representative Daniel L. O'Donnell (R) of Weymouth, a leading opponent, declared "they say the death penalty is barbaric, but so is the crime and don't forget the murderer imposes on his victim the same sentence the State seeks to impose on him."

Convoys — Congress would be memorialized to adopt legislation to ban United States Navy convoying of supply ships servicing Great Britain under a resolve filed by eight House Democrats.

Vacations—The House accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to grant a five-day week to city and town employees during June, July and August. State employees now enjoy this privilege.

Billboards — Adverse committee reports on legislation to increase the power of local communities over billboard advertising were accepted by the Senate in concurrence with the House.

Hot lunches—The Senate agreed with the House in turning down bills to require schools to serve free hot lunches to school children.

Supreme Court — The Upper Branch rejected legislation to grant the Supreme Judicial Court power to adopt rules to regulate all Massachusetts Courts.

R. I. Welfare Head Envisages Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 11—A national depression of large proportions with as many as 20 or 25 million persons unemployed is pictured by Clemens J. France, State Director of Social Welfare, as a possibility when this war is over and as a reason why Rhode Island should not go too far in reducing its rapidly-mounting Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Mr. France thinks that with the coming of peace, there will come also an economic upset far more serious than the depression a decade ago. When that time arrives, the State's Unemployment fund will be the "first line of defense," he believes.

The Rhode Island fund is building up so rapidly, as relief rolls dwindle and more and more thousands of workers return to private employment, that Gov. J. Howard McGrath has suggested the payments to the fund be eliminated or reduced. He suggested particularly that this reduction or elimination apply to the employee contributions.

Mr. France concedes that a reduction in contributions at this time might work little hardship, but he urges that any such reductions be slight. As a suggestion, he proposed that employer payments be reduced from three to two per cent of payrolls, and that employee contributions be reduced from 1½ per cent to one per cent.

Only five States other than Rhode Island now take a percentage both from employer and employee for the unemployment funds. Common practice in most of the States is to tax only the employers.

R. I. Boom Continues

Each week brings in more impressive figures on the extent of the boom now being enjoyed in Rhode Island, Barrington, R. I., discovered this week that it had only five men on its WPA staff—and one of those was a foreman while another was a timekeeper. All the rest of the WPA workers have drifted off to the services or into private industry. The town is contemplating importing alien WPA workers from near-by towns, if necessary, to finish a sidewalk project.

The Rhode Island Employment Service announced this week that its placement for the month of March reached an all-time record—the highest since the agency began work in 1933.

Woolen and worsted mills in the State, already running at or near capacity, received a $7,000,000 order for government cloth this week which guarantees full-time production for at least another 12 months.

Meanwhile, fattened pay rolls are being reflected in purchases. More new automobiles were sold in Rhode Island the first two months of this year than in any corresponding period in the State's history. Sales of electric refrigerators are 84 per cent higher than they were a year ago. (The upturn nationally averages only 27 per cent.) Individual shopkeepers report varying improvement, but on the average, Rhode Islanders seem to be buying 50 per cent more furniture, 10 per cent more food and considerable more motion picture theater tickets than a year ago.

The Week in Rhode Island

School Survey Released

The first comprehensive survey on Rhode Island's school system was released this week when the Commission on the Legal Structure of Rhode Island Public Education turned in its report to the Governor. Members of the Commission were appointed last year jointly by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and J. Howard McGrath, Governor-elect.

Basic criticism made by the Commission is the wide variance in school facilities found in the various Rhode Island communities. The amount spent per pupil varied from $120 in Narragansett to $30 in West Greenwich.

The Commission suggested that $80 be a fair minimum to be set up as a goal and made a series of recommendations designed to raise all the communities now below that level.

Shipyard Gets Storage Plant

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 11 (AP)—A big steel-plate storage plant, the first unit of the new Todd-Iron Shipbuilding corporation to be completed, was turned over to the owners today by the Sanders Engineering Company.

Plates going into the construction of cargo carriers for Britain will be stored in the yard until needed in the basin where the vessels will be built.

Public Works Change Asked

A complete overhauling of the accounting system of the State Department of Public Works will be recommended to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall within the next 10 days, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, announced today.

The project, to cost $25,000, will be contained in a report of a study undertaken at the direction of the Governor following the findings by his special committee which investigated the Department that "the budgetary control and accounting procedure is not adequate."

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Pianist Receives Ovation; Goossens Leads New Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Two distinguished guests returned to participate yesterday in the presentation of the twenty-first program of the Boston Symphony season. Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, directed the Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and his own new Symphony, Op. 58. Vladimir Horowitz was soloist in Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The program will be repeated Saturday evening in Symphony Hall.

Mr. Goossens is a familiar figure on the podium of Symphony Hall, having conducted the Boston Orchestra three times before. He obtained a lively performance of the Overture. On this occasion the interest of his visit centered of course in the symphony, which is his first, although he is well established as composer in other forms.

* * *

In his very witty program note to this symphony, Mr. Goossens insists amusingly on its freedom from any literary or descriptive ideas. Yet, he adds, if people will attach some programmatic meaning to the movements of this work, "who am I that I should deprive them of their private interpretative joys? Certainly not if it should render the music more palatable to them!"

Nevertheless, in his analysis, the composer describes one of his two "motto" themes as "menacing" and "sinister," the other as "wistful" and "plaintive." With this encouragement, plus the fact that the work was written largely in the summer of 1939 in England, one may easily discover in the first movement a reflection of the troubled times, and in the other three the symphonically concomitant pastoral, jovial, and triumphant moods.

* * *

Moreover, the music by its nature lends itself to such an interpretation. The style is that of neo-Celtic, post-French, British impressionism. In other words, it belongs to a school much given to pictorial music, and its idiom is difficult to dissociate from literary ideas. But since the composer did not intend this effect, it is possible that the association is only in the ear of the listener.

For the rest, the symphony eschews "modernist" harmonic and rhythmic extravagances, employs methods long accepted, and is altogether a workmanlike job. The composer had the co-operation of the orchestra, which joined the audience in acclaiming him.

Mr. Horowitz had been long absent from Symphony Hall. He was last heard with the Boston orchestra 10 years ago. He had made his debut here three years before that, when he used the same concerto he played yesterday. The triumph of that first occasion was repeated yesterday. The pleasure of the audience was expressed not only by loud handclapping, but by shouting and stamping; and the orchestra was hardly less enthusiastic.

* * *

This ovation was well deserved. Thirteen years is a long time in the concert world, and memory may falter; but yesterday's performance seemed to this reviewer far more impressive than the former one. The pianist appears to have matured musically. Today he has not only the dazzling technique of old, but a new musical penetration and interpretive expression. He has delicacy and poetry as well as brilliance and power.

Dr. Koussevitzky's sympathetic insight and the eloquence of the superb orchestra supplied an orchestral accompaniment that matched the solo part to make a wholly memorable performance.

André Kostelanetz and Lily Pons

Conductor of the Sunday afternoon program of light music (WEEI, 4:30) shown in rehearsal with Lily Pons (Mrs. Kostelanetz), who is to sing on the program on April 13.

Prospectus of Programs For Week End on the Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Allen will be heard tonight on the radio with Beatrice Kay of the "Gay Nineties Revue" in a comedy-fantasy.

A "Sugaring Off" party, the traditional finish of the maple sugar season, is to be given by Station WEEI in Boston among week-end radio features. The convoy problem will be discussed by two more forums.

Much of the music radiocast will be of a seasonal nature. The manner of holiday observance abroad is to be described in an eye-witness account by short wave from Britain. Prominent exiles of nations whose governments unofficially reside in the United States are to speak and offer traditional music.

There will be a baseball season preview Monday night with interviews of prominent baseball officials.

Tonight

Comedy, "Three Men on a Horse," to be adapted for "Great Moments from Great Plays" program; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Fletcher-Corwin fantasy, "My Client Curley" to feature Fred Allen and Beatrice Kay in dramatic roles; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Brian Donlevy, Constance Moore, and Robert Preston to appear in adaptation of film, "I Wanted Wings," in Kate Smith's hour; also Ken Murray, comedian; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Handel's Overture to "Esther" and Alfredo Cassella's Concerto programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" period; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Bruch's Concerto in G minor, Columbia recording, with Alfredo Campoli, as violinist, with symphony orchestra, in "Masterworks of Music" period; WEE, 11:15.

Saturday

Station WEEI to present traditional "sugaring off" party; 12 noon.

"Role of the Apprentice in Defense Industries" to be presented by three speakers in "Jobs for Defense"; CBS-WEEI, 12:45.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS European chief, to be heard in interview during "Of Men and Books period," including a review of his book, "This Is London"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Problem of feeding the world to be discussed in "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

First hand account of small arms production, including an interview with the inventor of the Garand rifle, in NAM's "Defense for America" series; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Problem of American convoy of food and war materials to Britain to be discussed by "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

John D. Biggers, director of the division of production of the Office of Production Management, on "Production," before Army Ordnance Association's annual dinner, Cincinnati, Ohio; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Music

French program by woodwind ensemble of Curtis Institute, NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Arturo Toscanini has programmed a seasonal concert for the NBC Symphony Orchestra consisting of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, No. 6, the Prelude and "Good Friday Spell," from Wagner's "Parsifal," "Over Fields and Woods," from Sinigaglia's "Piedmont Suite" and Herold's "Zampa" Overture; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Sunday

Talk features

WBZ Newsroom of the Air to have its first airing with "Special Feature Page" including interview with R. H. Markham, Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor and former Balkan correspondent; WBZ, 1:30.

University of Chicago Round Table, for first time, admits that so many news angles are "breaking" for discussion that it will adapt itself to last minute developments; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

"Eastern Sunday in Britain," an on-the-spot account from five major cities in England, Scotland, and Wales; CBS-WEEI, 5:30.

"We Shall Live Again," to offer addresses and music by noted foreign exiles in the United States; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:05.

Youthful speakers to discuss convoying of food and supplies to Britain; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Music

Radio City Symphony to be heard in program consisting of Goldmark's Ballet Music from "The Queen of Sheba," Rubinstein's "Kamenoi Ostrow," with Edwina Eustis and choral ensemble, Franck's Symphonic Variations, with Erno Balogh, piano soloist, and Liszt's "Les Preludes"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Wagnerian program scheduled by John Barbirolli for New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, with Helen Traubel, soprano, soloist, singing "Isolde's Narration," from "Tristan and Isolde"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lily Pons to sing Ponce's "Estrellita," Grieg's "To Spring" and Schubert's "Ave Maria," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Albert Spalding to play Brahms' Hungarian Dance, No. 7, and "Good Friday Spell," from "Parsifal"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Russell Bennett's "Music Box Opera Number One," based upon American folk tune, "Clementine," to be given repeat performance in "Notebook" program; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Quartet of Helen Jepson, Charles Kullman, Gladys Swarthout, and Lansing Hatfield to be heard in Bach chorale, "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," excerpts from Flotow's "Martha," Quartet from "Rigoletto" and Final Trio and Easter Chorus from "Faust," in Sunday musicale; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

Paul Green's "A Start in Life," on the theme of racial equality, will be Free Company story; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Charles Rann Kennedy's "A Servant in the House," in "Great Plays"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Monday

Features

Easter Monday Egg Rolling from White House grounds, with greetings to children by Mrs. Roosevelt; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45 a. m.

"Play Ball," baseball preview, with interviews of baseball officials from major league cities; MBS-WAAB, 8:45.

Special Pan-American Day program by NBC to offer speakers and dramatization from prize Latin American novel; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Music

Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal," Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler" and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, in B minor ("Pathetique") programmed by Eugene Ormandy for radiocast concert of Philadelphia Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street to hear Mildred "Rockin' Chair" Bailey and the "Four Hot Licks from Camp Dix," a selectee swing group, as guests of the regular session; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

First Piano Quartet to play their arrangements of Beethoven's "Rose Waltz," Lecuona's "Malaguena," the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Octet, and Liadow's "Music Box"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Drama

"The Amazing Mr. Smith" bumps into a crime problem when he attends the circus; MBS-WAAB, 8.

John Garfield and Claire Trevor to co-star in version of film, "Dust Be My Destiny," in DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Mary Van Kirk

Radio opera auditions winner for 1941, who is to be soloist in the Monday evening light music program, WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Youth Orchestra Concert

Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra will give a concert in the Boston Garden, Tuesday evening, May 20, for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Sound reproduction experts have studied the acoustics of the Garden and found them satisfactory, the management announces.

The All-American Youth Orchestra consists of 100 boys and girls, selected by tests arranged in co-operation with the National Youth Administration in every State in the Union. It has recently returned from a good-will tour of Latin America.

Among the Bostonians sponsoring the event are Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Edward Dane, Henry Parkman, Jr., Edward A. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, Stephen B. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Hausserman, and John F. Perkins.

Andy Hardy Graduates; 'Adam Had Four Sons'

Andy Hardy has been graduated from Carvel High. A milestone, this, and M-G-M celebrates it appropriately with a comedy which plunges Andy and his admirers into committee work, exams, the senior play, the year book, and all the et ceteras which drive learning right out of a fellow's thoughts.

That is what happens to Andy in "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," now at the State and Orpheum. The pressure of responsibility becomes so extreme that Andy welcomes the services of Kathryn Land, whose family live on the other side of the railroad tracks, to relieve him of burdensome details. Hence the title. The Hardys are introduced to the Lands when Mr. Land's check to meet his children's graduation expenses turns out to be valueless and Judge Hardy investigates.

The judge discovers that Mr. Land is in reduced circumstances for a man who can speak nine languages. Judge Hardy telephones Washington and Mr. Land is appointed to a South American trade commission by the Government. His departure means that Kathryn and her brother, Harry, will be unable to appear at graduation, so Andy alters a word or two in Mr. Land's telegram of acceptance to Washington. Mr. Land does not get the job.

It also develops that, even with the secretarial services of Kathryn, Andy has failed to pass his English test and will therefore not be eligible for graduation. How these and several other crises are solved by the scenarists requires considerable time in the telling. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" runs nearly two hours, which is rather long for this sort of family comedy. The story was provided by Katherine Brush and has been adapted by Jane Murfin and Harry Ruskin. Under George B. Seitz' direction, it is fairly entertaining despite synthetic tendencies.

Mickey Rooney is, of course, Andy once more. Kathryn Grayson, as the secretary, is an attractive young lady who sings music by Strauss, Donizetti, and Cole Porter. In their familiar roles are Lewis Stone as Judge Hardy, Fay Holden as Mrs. Hardy, Ann Rutherford as Polly Benedict, and Sara Haden as Aunt Milly.

The companion feature is "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," with Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay in the principal roles.

* * *

At Paramount and Fenway

"Adam Had Four Sons," now at the Paramount and Fenway, is a family saga which follows the fortunes and misfortunes of a household across a quarter of a century. The story was adapted by William Hurlbut and Michael Blankfort from the novel, "Heritage," by Charles Bonner, and was directed by Gregory Ratoff. Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter play the leading roles.

Miss Bergman acts Emilie Gallatin, a European governess who crosses the Atlantic to America in 1907 to serve the Stoddard family, is sent back home after Mrs. Stoddard's passing and the decline of the Stoddard fortunes, returns later to serve the grown-up family and finally to marry Adam Stoddard, its head. Much of "Adam Had Four Sons" is concerned with David Stoddard's faithless wife, Hester, who has an affair with another of the Stoddard brothers while David is at war.

Warner Baxter seems well suited to the role of Adam Stoddard. Fay Wray, Susan Hayward, Richard Denning, Johnny Downs, Robert Shaw, Charles Lind, Helen Westley, and June Lockhart play the more important of the supporting roles.

The other feature film at the two theaters is "Blonde Inspiration." John Shelton, Virginia Grey, and Charles Butterworth are the principal players.

Radcliffe Concert

The Radcliffe College Orchestra, directed by Malcolm H. Holmes, will give its annual spring concert on Sunday, April 20, at 4 p. m., in the Harvard Memorial Chapel. The concert will be open to the public without charge. Included in the program will be Handel's Organ Concerto No. 5, with Mary Crowley '43, as soloist, and works by Bach, Frescobaldi, Corelli, and Mozart.

Fritz Lang Directing Film From Geoffrey Household Tale

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Motion picture sets are sometimes very dull places. An endless number of people go about appointed tasks, and that's about all you would see if you stayed on the set all day. But then, again, the stories you hear or already know about the people on a set will give it an endless attraction. The set of "Man Hunt," at the Fox studios, is the latter sort.

The director, Fritz Lang, had declared three or four years before that his single ambition while he was in America was to make a Western. Mr. Lang recently fulfilled that ambition when he made "Western Union." Meantime, he had become a citizen of this country and had gone to live for a number of months among Utah and Arizona Indians. A former painter, and widely travelled, his interest in primitive peoples has carried him to Africa, China, Japan, and the South Seas.

But "Man Hunt," is not another Western. It returns Mr. Lang to the mode of his earlier pictures—"Metropolis," "M," "Liliom," and "Fury." As is the case with many another painter who has become a motion picture director, his greatest effects have been those of mood, and "Man Hunt" will have its full share of this quality.

The story is an adaptation of "Rogue Male," by Geoffrey Household. It is about a great African hunter who decides to stalk a dictator. But the anti-Nazi implications of the book have been somewhat submerged, in Nunnally Johnson's script, in the merely exciting adventures in which the hunter takes part after his return to England. Mr. Johnson also introduces a girl into the Household tale. Nearly all who have read both script and book agree that the story doesn't suffer, but is considerably enhanced, as a result.

The girl will be Joan Bennett. The Fox people, and many others, liked what she did in "I Married a Nazi," and Fritz Lang is particularly impressed with the work she has already done for him. He is of the opinion that she has been used in the wrong sort of material, and that American audiences are going to discover that they like her very much in her new vehicles.

The novel was sold to the studio while Mr. Household was away. There seems to be quite a number of stories about him known to those on the set; I am told by one that he made such an immediate success with his first story that an American magazine had offered to send him anywhere in the world so long as he furnished them with a certain number of stories a year.

Ronald McDowall, who came out of bombed London (he has two pieces of shrapnel which went through his house) will make his American screen debut in this picture, though he made some 11 pictures in London. Ronnie is 12.

Walter Pidgeon has the leading part. George Sanders, Roger Imhof, John Carradine, Lucian Prival, John Rogers, and Sven Borg are others in the cast.

Kenneth MacGowan, who is giving up his job as an associate producer on this lot almost immediately to take a post with Nelson Rockefeller on his Cultural and Commercial Relations Commission for the American Republics, is producing the picture, which will be his last until his two-year leave of absence is over.

'Rose Marie' Returning, First Visit Since 1928

"Rose Marie," the Friml-Harbach-Hammerstein musical play which the Messrs. Shubert will present at the Shubert Theater Monday night, was first seen in Boston in 1924, when it had a run of 15 weeks. There was a second engagement of two weeks in 1926 at the Shubert. The play was presented at the Majestic Theater in 1927 and played for 14 weeks. The most recent appearance of the show in Boston was for two weeks in 1928.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"Martine," by Bernard, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—
"Rebecca," Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short subjects. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time. "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Love Is News," Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"This is England." "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence." "Acrobatic Aces." "So You Know Your Music?" Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"New York Parade." "Alien Smuggling." "Florida Everglades." "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos." "Popular Science." "Alaska." "Movie Tricks," 30 minute News Digest." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 8:05. "Sign of the Cross." 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Light of the Western Stars," Victor Jory and N. Beery, Jr. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Hurricane," Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. "Man's Castle," Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Down Argentine Way," 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 4:16, 7:55. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Jerry Colonna. 2:55, 6:34, 9:53. "March of Time." 2, 5:40, 9:18.
Cleveland Circle "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Golden Hoofs." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "The Fargo Kid," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett and Louis Hayward. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Hudson Bay," Paul Muni. 3:16, 9:16. "Jennie," William Henry and Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 7:53.
Dorchester: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "King Kong." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Hudson Bay," Paul Muni. 3:05, 9:20. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 8:10.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:42, 6:30, 10:20. "So Ends Our Night." 1:35, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "You're the One," 3:17, 9:38. "Dispatch from Reuters." 1:45, 7:59.
Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Long Voyage Home."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:35, 8:15. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody," 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.
Mystic: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell. "Behind the News." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45 and 7:45.
Strand: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:55, 7, 10:10. "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett. 3:10, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "So Ends Our Night," 1:30, 7:45. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:41, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 3:30, 8:20. "She Couldn't Say No." 2:25, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl," Paul Lukas. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Sterling Hayden. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Buddy Rogers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Arkansas Judge," Weaver Bros. and Elviry. "Secret Evidence." Charles Quigley.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." Ormin Tucker and Bonnie Baker.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Pride of the Bowery." East End Kids. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Pride of the Bowery." East End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. "Haunted Honeymoon." Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square: "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien. "Caught in the Act." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres. 2:10, 7:55. "Wyoming." Wallace Beery and Ann Rutherford. 3:50, 9:35.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "So Ends Our Night." Frederic March. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "East of the River." John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. "Diamond Frontier." Victor McLaglen. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Haunted Honeymoon." Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning.)

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Virginia." Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:33, 8:03. "Blondie Plays Cupid." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:18, 6:40, 9:50.

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Today's Woman

Flying 'Ata-Girls' Play Valiant Part in Britain's War

Their Captain, Miss Pauline Gower, Urges American Women Pilots to Get Organized for Service

Women are now to be recruited into the British Army on the same military status and under the same conditions as men. An announcement in the House of Commons this week disclosed that women in the Auxiliary Transport Service and the Women's Army Auxiliary Force would be granted status as members of the armed forces of the Crown and greatly increased in numbers by acceptance of volunteers. It is not expected that the women actually will fire guns, but instead will do such work as checking sight settings and ranges, and staffing searchlight stations.

By G. Delap Stevenson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Among the camouflaged hangars and workshops of one of Britain's busiest production and training airfields are the modest but well equipped offices of the women ferry pilots. A wartime airfield is essentially a man's world and it admits no one but workers. There are men in overalls, men in flying kit, and men in air-force uniform. Out on the field the planes, in their dull war paint, come and go on their urgent business. The smartness and social gaiety of peace-time flying are gone. There are no more parties, or flying stunts either by men or women, but the cream of the women pilots have stayed on for work.

These girls, in their dark navy blue uniforms, are very business-like and very happy. They are proud to have been chosen to use their skill in Britain's war effort. There are twenty-eight of them and their job is to take new planes from the manufacturers to the airfields where they will be parked or used.

They work hard. They report at 8:30 in the morning, and continue to fly till dusk. Sometimes they are not finished even then, for if a girl has delivered a plane to a distant airfield, she may have to spend the night in a tedious train journey back to headquarters. Generally, however, after delivering their planes, the ferry pilots are picked up and brought home by one of their five taxi machines. The women never fly at night for then they might easily be mistaken for enemies and shot down. In order that they may be identified from the ground they do not fly higher than 3,000 feet and when in company travel line astern, which is the formation used by friendly, non-combatant aircraft.

Take the Risks Casually

The work is not without risks. The girls pride themselves on getting through bad weather, for any delay, however small, in the aircraft industry means a slowing down of the war effort. There is also the very real danger of meeting German raiders. The Germans would not hesitate to shoot down a British plane because it was defenseless, and the unarmed training aircraft, which the women mostly fly, would have little chance of getting away. The ferry pilots, however, take the risks quite casually.

Mr. Winston Churchill called the young men of the Air Force "grim and gay." The girls of the ferry service are gay but not at all grim.

"You are to start in twenty minutes and take an Oxford to ——," comes the order, and the girl scheduled for the job sets out to fly her twin-engined bomber-trainer to the other end of the country with as little fuss as if she were going to drive her automobile into town. The girls are proud to accept danger as well as to use their skill in the service of their country.

Nicknamed Ata-Girls

The unit consisting of women ferry pilots is known as Section D of the Air Transport Auxiliary. Their nickname is the Ata-girls. Other sections of the A. T. A. consist of men pilots who are either "over age," or are in some other way disqualified for fighting service. The men and women do the same work, with the difference that from the beginning the men have ferried all types of aircraft, while the women have been limited to the more elementary types and are only gradually being allowed to handle more advanced machines. At first they only flew initial training bi-planes with a speed of 90 miles an hour. Now that they have proved their ability, they are flying the fastest fighter trainers—the last machines on which the R. A. F. pilots receive instruction before they are sent solo in Hurricanes.

The women who do this work are technically qualified to fly any single-engined fighter, including Hurricanes. So far they have not actually done so, though one woman got as far as taking her seat in a Hurricane preparatory to taking off. A misdirected telegram had led her to believe she was being told to take up this crack fighter and she had jumped at the opportunity. She was very disappointed when told that the job was to be done by one of the men A. T. A.

Before they start advanced work the women go to the Central Flying School of the R. A. F., where service instructors show them how to handle the machines.

Necessary Qualifications

To join the A. T. A., a woman must have a minimum of 150 hours flying solo and must pass a flying test. There is at present no elementary training for women pilots. The women are ranked as first and second officers, while Miss Pauline Gower, who is in command of the Section, is Captain. These ranks correspond, not to the R. A. F., but to those of the pre-war Imperial Airways (now the British Overseas Airways), which in the days of peace linked the Empire from end to end. There are eighteen first officers who do the most advanced flying. The Ata-girls wear flying kit, including parachutes, when in the air, and their ground uniform consists of skirt, tunic, and forage cap. The tunic carries the wings which indicate a pilot.

Since they were organized in January, 1939, the Ata-girls have flown 3,500 hours and delivered 1,600 planes. During this time they have only had four accidents while at work, and two of these were due to aircraft faults and could not have been avoided by the pilots. Nobody was hurt in these crashes, though there was one unexplained fatal accident to a woman pilot and her service instructor, when they were flying dual at the Central Flying School.

Overcame Many Difficulties

The women pilots did not make good without having to overcome many difficulties. Before the war there were women members of the Civil Air Guard, a Government organization which allowed pilots ten hours cheap flying a year. There was a flying school for women, known as the Women's Air Reserve, run by Mrs. Gabrielle Patterson, who was the only woman on the panel of examiners of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators. Miss Pauline Gower was Commandant of the Air Wing of the Women's Legion and intended to hold her first instructional camp in September, 1939. Then the war came and the Air Ministry decided that no women would be used for any flying duties.

Miss Gower, however, has great determination, and she also has a way with her. She would not take no for an answer, and eventually she was allowed to form a little band of eight picked women pilots to undertake the mildest forms of ferry work. All of them had done more than 1,000 hours flying solo.

Through the hard first winter of the war these women stuck to their job, and built up a reputation for reliable work. When in the spring there was a speed-up everywhere in the industry behind the fighting men, Miss Gower was asked to double her numbers immediately. She has now more than trebled them and two of her newest recruits are Polish women who had previously worked for the Polish Air Force.

Miss Gower is one of the few people in this world who have been able to carry out their own prophecy. In 1936 in her book "Women With Wings," she declared that in wartime there would be need for women's ferry service such as she is now commanding so successfully.

Message to American Women

The writer asked her if she had any advice for American women pilots in these dangerous times. "They should get properly organized for service," she said. "Now, while America is at peace, is the time to do it. There must be great need for all kinds of ferry and communication work in a country with such vast distances as the United States."

As many as 75 per cent of the women ferry pilots were earning their living by flying before the war. Miss Gower herself had carried more than 30,000 passengers in taxi services and air displays. She was the first woman to have the fourfold qualification of A. and B. pilot's licenses, 2nd. class navigator's license, and Post Office Operators Wireless license. Lately she has sat on important Government bodies and committees dealing with aviation.

The second in command of the Ata-girls is Mrs. Marian Wilberforce, who has done a lot of flying in Canada. Before the war she was an instructor. Mrs. Patterson, who ran the Women's Air Reserve, has also teamed up with Miss Gower.

© Fox

Women "ferry pilots" in England are proud to get on with their job—and a dangerous one it is at times. Nicknamed "Ata-girls," these women are, officially, Section D of the Air Transport Auxiliary. 1—Four members of the Section inside an Anson plane. 2—Mrs. Gabrielle Patterson and Mrs. Grace Brown leaving the field after one of their ferry jobs. 3—A group of pilots in full flying kit. 4—Miss Pauline Gower, the officer in command of the women's Section of the A.T.A., is rated as a captain.

She Makes Pins And Earrings From Shells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Helen L. Merkel of Daytona Beach makes more different items from sea shells than any other enthusiast in Florida. She and her mother, Mrs. Bertha L. Eaton, create unusual and delightful shell novelties by the thousands, doing all the work themselves.

With tiny tweezers they put wee shells on greeting cards, bridge tallies, and place cards. These minute shells are first painted in pastel shades that produce a fascinating effect. Mrs. Merkel and her mother make pins and earrings in the same way. It takes 32 shells to cover a regular 10-cent store pearl earring, they told me. They make them in delicate blues, pinks, and yellows.

Little dolls made of shells, graceful swans, and a whole menagerie of animals with pipe-stem cleaner necks and legs are included in the assortment.

Mrs. Merkel likes to make wall plaques with painted shells arranged on a framed velvet background. These designs she patterns after floral prints. Her mother prefers to make trays with a shell design on colored cotton under glass. The trays are of pine-needle construction.

"We buy our shells in great quantities from people who make their living gathering them from the beaches," Mrs. Merkel explained. "Both mother and I find this occupation most delightful and now my two daughters, aged 12 and 15, like to help. I started making these novelties when I was a stenographer at a Miami firm that hired many girls to make seashell novelties. I was so fascinated by their procedure that I experimented at home in the evening. Later, when we moved to St. Petersburg, we found a paradise of shells on the beaches there and set to work in earnest."

Today, her little shop at Daytona Beach is filled with her handicraft, ranging from ornamental lamps made of large conch shells to tiny animals fashioned from dozens of wee shells glued together.

G. W.

Now She Can Fill Her Cookie Jar in a Jiffy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So much has been said in articles, advertisements, and even in jokes about "Bride's biscuits" that probably every bride in the land can turn out a beautiful pan of biscuits with her eyes shut, or at least before she learns how to boil potatoes.

But cookies! Ah, that is a horse of another feather. Why, I remember when my cookies had to be eaten with a straw. Gradually they improved until they could be partaken of with a spoon, but the improvement seemed at a standstill when at last they reached the stage of resembling a very sad and discouraged loaf cake.

One day I awoke to the fact that here was I, mother of three hungry children, and could not make rolled-out cookies! Was I licked? Were my children to grow to manhood and womanhood not knowing the delight of a full cookie jar? No! A thousand times no! So began a careful survey of ingredients, the exercise of a cautious measuring hand. Until now—vacation trips, school lunches, and fruit desserts at dinner are graced with perfectly round, tasty morsels that do not crumble and yet do not resist the effort to bite into them.

The secret? Well, perhaps experience and experiments have something to do with it. But with care and a little foresight it is not such a task. Icebox cookies are nice, but when I want cookies, it is generally a now or never situation, so I usually follow through to the end. A piece of waxed paper from a large loaf of bread makes a convenient place to roll them out, for the waxed paper keeps them from sticking so badly. A sprinkle of flour on paper and rolling pin, an occasional dip in flour for the cutter, and we're ready to go. The pan should be greased lightly, and if you do not possess a cookie sheet, a light-colored pan is best as they burn more easily on a dark one.

Here are a couple of my favorite recipes:

Fruit Cookies

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
1 cup shortening
3 eggs
2 tablespoons milk
1 cup chopped raisins
1 cup chopped walnuts
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger

Cream shortening and sugar together. Beat eggs well and add, together with milk, raisins, and nuts. Sift together baking powder, flour, salt, and spices, and add to mixture. Roll out, cut with cookie cutter, and bake on greased tin 10 or 12 minutes. Makes five dozen.

Sugar Cookies

2 cups sugar
1 cup shortening
3 eggs
3 tablespoons milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream sugar and shortening, beat eggs and add to this. Take two cups of the flour, sift with baking powder and spices and add to the first mixture. Add the other cup of flour gradually until dough is stiff enough to roll out. Roll to ¼-inch thickness, cut with cookie cutter and bake quickly. Some of these may be sprinkled with sugar before baking, others with chopped nuts or raisins.

M. B. F.

This Mother Makes Her Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ingenious young mother of my acquaintance has made a number of attractive toys for her own baby and the small children of her friends. She bought enough yellow turkish toweling to cut out small ducks from a simple pattern. The eye and beak were outlined in black on each side before the toy was sewed up, and a few stitches in a deeper yellow adorned the feet. A small opening was left to stuff the little body. And this is the unusual part—for stuffing she used rubber sponge cut or torn into small pieces. This she fitted in loosely yet firmly enough to ensure a good appearance.

The little ones take these toys into the bath tub and dip and squeeze them to their heart's content, while mother proceeds with the ablution ceremonies without the resistance so often encountered when a bath falls due. Into some of the ducks a few shavings of pure soap may be put if the child is old enough to assist in the bathing.

M. F. C.

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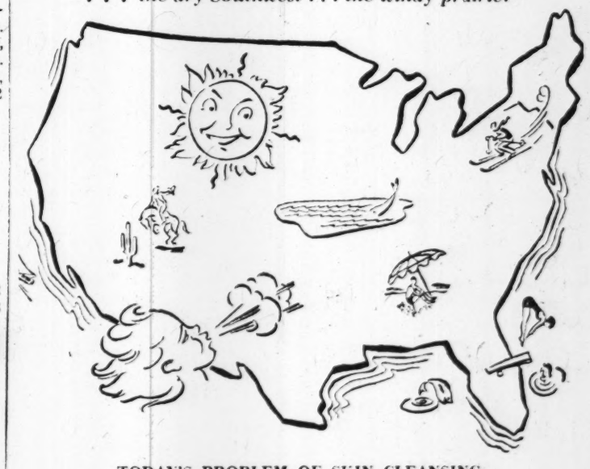

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World's Hockey Championship Bound for Boston as Detroit Fades in Play-Offs

Bruins Need Only One Win To Bring Stanley Cup Home

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 11—The Stanley Cup will come to Boston again. That much is a foregone conclusion despite the need for one more victory by the Bruins over the fading Red Wings. Marked as champions all season by Manager Art Ross, the Bruins overcame a burden of injuries and last night outplayed Detroit to win their third straight by a score of 4-2.

Perhaps the happiest individual is the seasoned veteran winger, Eddie Wiseman. The little 160-pounder who came to Boston under the handicap of a trade involving the tremendously popular Eddie Shore is about to have his name inscribed upon the famed hockey trophy, the Stanley Cup. Wiseman has campaigned for Detroit, Americans, and now the Bruins and for the first time in a decade of professional hockey he is near the honor of honors.

Tomorrow night the Bruins and Detroit tangle here again and while a four-straight series looms probable, the Bruins are exhibiting no trace of overconfidence. They are pretty sure of themselves now and are getting stronger each game, but they are determined to play out this Saturday game at top speed and with no let-down.

To Go All Out

After the game last night both Bobby Bauer and Capt. Dit Clapper (roomies here) said they would go all out tomorrow night and make a supreme effort to end matters. The Red Wing dressing room was one of gloom last night. Manager Jack Adams was furious and Owner Jim Norris would accept no alibis, brushing aside kind words with "Aw, they're too good for us, that's all." And that statement is really the answer.

The Wings had every chance in the world to win those first two games and they twice went out front here last night only to lose. They were beaten solely by Frankie Brimsek in those first two games and last night he again broke their hearts in the first period when they might well have scored at least four goals had he wavered for a moment.

Wings Uncertain

After the first period the Wings seemed uncertain of themselves. At one time it appeared they were out to slow down the Bruins with bodychecks and then again they seemed to be trying to out-skate the B's, finally winding up by doing neither. Milt Schmidt and Eddie Wiseman were standouts. The former scoring two goals, the latter one, to total five for the play-offs, and Jackson added the fourth goal.

The first period bristled with speed and action. Jennings sent Detroit away with a goal at 3:15 with Grosso and Abel assisting. Wiseman retaliated with the aid of Hollett and Conacher 42 seconds later. Detroit again went out front when Abel clicked on a pass from Stewart at 7:45. But the Bruins roared back at 14:07 when Schmidt finished off a combination with Bauer and Dumart after Orlando and Jack Stewart had cracks at him.

Winning Goal

The winning goal scored by Schmidt was brought about when Clapper carried down, passed to Dumart, and the latter gave Schmidt his chance. In the third period the Wings tried desperately to even matters but Alex Motter drew a penalty for holding Dumart. During a scramble the Detroit heavy checking defensemen, Orlando and Stewart, tried to crush Herbie Cain at the back boards and Clapper took the puck, slipped it to Reardon who teamed with Jackson and the latter beat the unprotected Mowers at 17:20. Four and five forwards failed to help Detroit and Adams did not even remove Mowers for an extra scorer in the closing seconds.

Stanley Cup

Play-off Statistics

Final Series
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	3	3	0	9	5
Detroit Red Wings	3	0	3	5	9

Semifinal
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	7	4	3	15	17
Toronto Maple Leafs	7	3	4	17	15

(Boston Wins Series)

Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Detroit Wins Series)
Best of Three Games

Chicago Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

(Chicago Wins Series)
Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chicago Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

(Detroit Wins Series)

Over the Blue Line

Three of the Boston goals were scored against the strongest Detroit defense of Orlando and Stewart. It was the best attendance on Detroit ice during the play-offs, 10,137, but still not a sell-out.

* * *

The Detroit fans were riding their favorites in the last two periods. . . . Predictions for a small house here tomorrow were made because Detroit is not a Saturday night hockey town.

* * *

Carson Cooper and Marty Barry, two former Bruins, were at the game. . . . Johnny Crawford again contributed a grand game on defense with Hollett and continues to be the most underrated player in the league. . . . Schmidt was so fast last night that Orlando and Stewart had trouble getting near him. . . . Johnny Mowers was bothered by a bad leg.

* * *

This game was the lightest checking game of the series. . . . Motter helped strengthen the second Detroit defense, but the first one (Orlando and Stewart) was outsmarted by the Boston attacks. . . . There were five penalties, three for Detroit, but only one goal was scored during absences—when Motter went off at the 16-minute mark. . . .

* * *

Perhaps the most peculiar part of the first period was the official record of stops. . . . The Bruins had three shots on Mowers and two of them were goals. . . . The next shot on him in the second period came at 59 seconds and again he was beaten—four shots and three goals. . . . Schmidt had one shot in the first period and one goal and his first shot in the second period was another goal—quite an average.

Reds Take Series

CINCINNATI, April 11 (AP)—Backing up superb hurling by Paul Derringer and Jim Turner with devastating power at the plate, Cincinnati's world champion Reds won, 5 to 2, from Boston's Red Sox yesterday to close the clubs' pre-season series with an 8-7 advantage.

Big Paul, hinted starter in next Tuesday's opener, appeared in July form in yielding three hits over his five-frame route. Two of them came in the fourth when left fielder Stan Spence singled and crossed the plate on Bobby Doerr's double.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Red Wings won Stanley Cup Trophy defeating Toronto 3-2 to take best-of-five series three games to one.

BASEBALL
National League Field Tomorrow 3 P. M.
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Staking Their Claim to Greatness

By a Staff Photographer

Star in Boston's Victory

The Boston Bruins' famous Kraut line—Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart, left to right—came up with its most effective work of the whole play-offs last night as Boston defeated Detroit 4-2. Schmidt, Manager Art Ross's nomination for all-time center, scored two goals. Dumart had two assists, and Bauer had one assist. Schmidt is now leading the play-off scorers by two points.

Bees Show New Power On Long Homeward Journey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, April 11—Unless exploits in training are absolutely meaningless the Bees, who return from their long Southwestern trip tonight and open their annual week-end series with the Red Sox at the Hive tomorrow, will provide fans both at home and on the road with more robust hitting and higher run totals than any Boston National League club in years.

On the journey North with the Browns they collected 11 safe swats, which were good for a dozen runs at Houston on April 2; amassed 20 hits for a total of 52 bases and 19 markers at Enid, Oklahoma, April 5 and squared the series at eight games apiece on the 8th at Wichita, Kansas, by obtaining 13 bingles and seven runs. Thus in three contests against major league opposition they piled up 38 runs on 44 hits.

West Hitting

Max West, Babe Dahlgren and Gene Moore were the leaders of this devastating attack. West propelled six homers in five days, Dahlgren three in two afternoons and Moore three in three. Others who stroked the ball viciously were Earl Averill, Sibby Sisti, Henry Majeski, Carvel Rowell and Eddie Miller. Eddie was particularly effective in the Sunday games, compiling a .700 average in six of these contests.

Had the team's pitching kept pace with its hitting in San Antonio and along the trail which led through Monterrey, Austin, Houston, Texarkana, Fort Smith, Enid, Tulsa and Wichita, the club's chances of finishing in the coveted first division would be reasonably bright. But the chucking was spotty, to say the least. The younger flingers as a group were disappointing, so the Bees will have to depend on the same veteran boxmen who carried the burden throughout 1940.

Two years ago Tom Earley of Roxbury flashed brilliantly in the spring exhibition contests and last March Nick Strincevich displayed unusual talent. The best of a rather poor crop this year were Frank Lamanna and George Barnicle with Edwin Carnett and Arthur Johnson each providing one spectacular relief performance.

Errickson in Form

Stengel declares that he is satisfied with the work of four of his veterans, namely Dick Errickson, Manuel Salvo, Jim Tobin and Bill Posedel. The number one rating of the spring campaign goes to Errickson with Salvo in the runner-up spot. Dick pitched an even 30 innings, all against the Browns, who scored 19 runs while he was on the rubber. He yielded 33 hits, but many of these were secured with two out when they did the least damage.

Eric turned in the greatest individual feat of any pitcher in either the Boston or St. Louis camps on April 8 at Wichita, Kansas, when in the ninth with his team leading by only one run, enemy runners on third and second and none out, he compelled Bob Swift to foul out to Ray Berres and fanned both Don Heffner and Harlond Clift. Errickson stated afterwards that all of the pitches he served up to these three batters were curves.

Salvo's record may be technically superior to Errickson's since he allowed fewer hits per inning, but when one probes beneath the surface he finds that Dick performed the better job. During the course of 26 2-3 frames Manuel yielded 21 hits and 12 runs. But he hurled only 19 2-3 of these rounds against St. Louisians, seven of his sessions being in a fray with the Tulsa Oilers.

Posedel in Three

Errickson figured prominently in four of the Bees' triumphs over the Browns and Salvo, Posedel and Tobin in two of them. Posedel was used only three times. He was effective twice and pounded savagely on the other occasion. Tobin pitched in four games and hurled satisfactory ball in 13 out of 17 innings. Joe Sullivan, another veteran, improved every time he toed the slab. Although the victim of shoddy support, he held the foemen to 12 hits and eight runs over a 13 round stretch.

Four of the seven positions in the infield and outfield have been definitely clinched. Moore is a fixture in right field, Dahlgren has nailed down the first base job, Rowell is the ranking second sacker and Miller the regular shortstop. Third base is still a close battle between Sisti and Majeski with the former favored.

The outfield situation is less certain, two posts still being open. On account of his home run proclivities West will start either in left or in center. Much will depend on Ross' condition after he rejoins the club about three weeks hence. But even if West is shifted to center to provide a berth for Chester, both Averill and Cooney are likely to see plenty of action, the former because of his timely hitting and the latter on account of his flawless fielding.

Ice Follies Well Received

The Ice Follies of 1941 opened its return engagement at the Boston Garden last night with more than 11,600 persons attending. There were a few changes in the program, but the numbers were essentially the same as those presented to capacity houses during its seven-day run here in January. The show will continue at the Garden through Sunday, with matinees on the last two days.

Shirley Bowman and Bobby Widholm have been promoted from the ranks to feature in the Pirate Gold act, replacing Claudet and Colson, who are unable to present their act because of the latter's illness. Bobby Widholm shows his versatility by also featuring in the comedy ct, Diana of the Moonbeams.

As before, the Follies opened with the Moonlight Vision ballet, which combined unusual lighting, costumes, and skating and won loud applause.

Comic Relief

It is a well-balanced program with plenty of expert skating and enough comic relief. Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad performed their spins and spirals with grave and rhythm, and were generous with their encores. Evelyn Chandler, despite an injured back, went through her spectacular routine of thrilling split-jumps and Axel Paulsens with her usual dexterity. She and her skating partner, Bruce Mapes, starred in a nautical act which included the famous Ice Follies swing waltz, a favorite of audiences everywhere. Ruby and Bobby Maxson, who had already been well received in their Nordic Doll act, were called back again and again to repeat their vivacious swinging of the waltz to the strains of Wien und der Wein.

Next Year

Roy Shipstad, co-owner of the Follies and one of the greatest skaters today, is the highlight of the show in his singles number as he twirls into 180 revolutions, a feat which has won for him the title of the human top.

The inimitable Frick and Frack performed their rubber-legged spread eagles and amazing balance antics, and Shipstad and Johnson caused an uproar as the Colonel his Lady.

The expertness of the stars and the precision chorus is more noteworthy with each return of the Ice Follies. Audiences are increasingly critical, and the skaters are producing the bigger and better shows for which their public clamors. The Ice Follies of 1941 plans to run during the summer months in San Francisco, where the cast will be practicing during the day on their next show, to open in Hollywood in September. This new extravaganza will come to Boston in February as the Ice Follies of 1942.

Bees Hit Hard

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 11 (AP)—The Boston Bees beat their Evansville farm team, 18-6, yesterday in a 22-hit outburst which marked the close of the Bees' pre-season exhibitions, except for a two-game intra-city series with the Boston Red Sox this week end.

Johnny Cooney and 'Bama Rowell chipped in with home runs, the former with two mates on base. Eddie Miller led in the run producing department, however, with two doubles and a triple, which accounted for five runs.

Frank Lamanna started for the Bees and was effective until the third frame, when Evansville unleashed its only consistent attack to tally five runs on four hits.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Washington and Lee 17½, Boston College ½.
Northwestern 13, Butler 8.
Colorado U. 11½, Oklahoma U. 6½.

Follies Favorites

Brother and Sister Team

Ruby and Bobby Maxson continue to steal the show in this year's Ice Follies extravaganza as they skate in the Swing Waltz. In this number, the only one kept in the show year after year, the skaters are called back until Ruby and Bobby finally skate alone. Their youthful enthusiasm and energetic skating has won the hearts of Follies spectators all over the country.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (1.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Moonlight Magic; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentals; "Recollections."

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Viennese Ensemble.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Musical Interlude; Religious Program.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; National Anthem; News in English; Hungarian Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk: Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Music by Great Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." "World Affairs", Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Lacrosse Game To Open Maroon Spring Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11—The varsity lacrosse team will officially open the 1941 spring sports schedule for Springfield College when it crosses sticks with the Beavers of C. C. N. Y. at home tomorrow afternoon. Coach Munro, the Maroon lacrosse mentor, expects the visitors to be tough, but is counting on his veteran combine, led by last year's All-New Englanders, Grant and Woodworth, to put to good advantage some of the things they learned on their southern trip. On the following Wednesday the Springfield team will invade West Point to engage the Army.

With the full recognition of crew, there will be five varsity teams representing Springfield in sports circles this spring. Besides the five varsities, there will be four freshmen and two junior varsity teams seeing action in a schedule which comprises some 70 athletic events.

The baseball team under Coach DeGroat, having returned from its southern trip, is busy getting in shape for the season's opener against the Middlebury nine on Elmer Berry Field on Friday, April 18th. At the moment DeGroat's main concern seems to be in developing hitting power, which he hopes to do before his 17-game schedule gets under way. High spots on this schedule are home games with Amherst, May 9 and American International College, May 27 and road battles with the Army and C. C. N. Y. It is the first time in over a decade that the Maroons have faced the Cadets on the diamond, and it is the same length of time since an Amherst baseball club has made its appearance on the Springfield campus.

Coach Judd's trackmen are busily preparing for their first and probably hardest assignment against Wesleyan on the Pratt Field cinders April 18th On Friday the team will hold an intersquad meet between two combines picked by Co-Captains Covello and Turner. Tennis and crew are not scheduled for formal competition until next month but both aggregations are going through daily workouts. Coach Brock's netmen will be out to keep their record clean and it seems highly probable that they will do so.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 12
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Annual City Series Opens At Allston Hive Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big league baseball makes its 1941 debut in Boston tomorrow afternoon when the revamped Red Sox and Bees, tanned and confident after their long spring training campaigns in the South and Southwest, meet at the Allston Hive in the opener of a two-game city series. The second engagement is scheduled for Fenway Park Sunday and both will start at three o'clock. As distance made it impossible for the local clubs to get together in the South, the annual Hub series this year has been reduced to a pair of games.

Although these week-end contests have no particular significance, they are appealing in that they give fans a chance to look over new faces. The man in the grandstand has been reading about old and new favorites for about eight weeks, and now he can see for himself.

Ferrell Tomorrow

For National League partisans it will be an opportunity to look over Wes Ferrell, Earl Averill, Babe Dahlgren, Clarence Bray, Frank Lamanna, Art Johnson, Ed Carnett and a few other youngsters in Bee uniforms. Manager Casey Stengel announces that Ferrell, a former Red Sox star, will start the game tomorrow, with big Manny Salvo in the bull pen. If handsome Wes is able to stop the Sox sluggers, he is sure to get an early assignment when the regular National League race opens next week.

For a starting line-up, Stengel has been using Babe Dahlgren on first base, 'Bama Rowell at second, Sibby Sisti on third, Eddie Miller at short, Max West in left field, Averill or Johnny Cooney in center, Gene Moore in right and Ray Berres behind the plate. Chet Ross, who was injured at San Antonio, will not be available at the start of the season. The manager has indicated that Dick Errickson, Salvo, Jim Tobin and Bill Posedel will be his big four in the early weeks of the race. Lamanna, too, is highly regarded by the skipper.

Bees Here Tonight

The Bees are on the train today en route from Evansville and will arrive at Back Bay Station early this evening. Their new uniforms, which this year have plain dark blue socks and caps, with Boston written on a slant across the front of the gray road suits and a fancy B on the left side of the home whites, arrived at the Hive yesterday afternoon and will be ready when the gang invades the home clubhouse tomorrow morning. Both the Bees and Sox will probably wear their traveling suits in the city series.

For the Hub's American League fans it will be the first look at Joe Dobson, Lefty Judd, Dick Newsome, Mike Ryba, Frankie Pytlak, Sammy Hale, Skeeter Newsome and Pete Fox in Red Sox uniforms. Ed Doherty announced this morning that Manager Joe Cronin will start Joe Dobson and follow up with Mickey Harris and Dick Newsome tomorrow, and use Woody Rich, Herbie Hash and Lefty Judd in that order on Sunday. Pytlak, in particular, will come in for a lot of attention at the Hive and Fenway, as the peppery little backstop figures to see more service this season than any other new man in the Red Sox clubhouse.

Baltimore Today

The Sox are scheduled to play the Baltimore Orioles of the International League at Baltimore this afternoon and will leave that city on a 7:46 train, arriving at Back Bay about 7:45 tomorrow morning. Most of them will go directly to Fenway Park, after eating breakfast. Although the club will continue to pay their expenses until the season opens here on Tuesday, the boys can pick their own quarters.

Cronin's chances of a quick break in the pennant race were dimmed yesterday when Bobby Doerr, the number one second baseman in the American League, injured his left thumb on an Ernie Lombardi smash at Cincinnati. It was to be determined late today how serious the mishap is. However, Bobby probably will not be able to start Tuesday against the Washington Senators. Tommy Carey is ready to take his place.

* * *

Briefs . . . While the Bees are in town for the city series, they will put up at the Hotel Kenmore. . . . The new road uniforms are similar to those of the Detroit Tigers. . . . Dick Errickson and Nick Strincevich will divide the Sunday pitching for Stengel. . . . Dick has been immense this spring. . . . Critics were taking Cronin's pitching selection against Baltimore today as a hint on Tuesday's hurler against Washington—it was Jack Wilson. . . . But don't be surprised if Lefty Grove sneaks in there. . . . Bill Posedel has a slightly injured elbow. . . . The Bees won 14 out of 24 touring the Southwest and broke even with the Browns. . . . Stengel opens against the Phillies at Shibe Park next Tuesday.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1440 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WAAB WMEX

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Lutheran Laymen's	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	League program	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home.	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Cecil Goly's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Cecil Goly's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Religious program	Novachord Impressions.
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Religious program	Bob Huston, songs
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Concert Miniatures	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": drama	Spor. Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sport Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Shain Sisters' Trio
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Religious program
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce: Arties	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Less We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children":	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	Religious program
8:15	Brian Donlevy;	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	Religious program
8:30	Constance Moore;	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	"Play Broadcast": quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chorus; orr.; News.	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	program	Oleander Male Quartet.
9:00	"Great Moments	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	from Great Plays"	gram; Bailey Sisters	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis"	
9:30	Playhouse: dramati-	"Your Happy Birthday":	"Rhyme and Rhythm	"I Want a Divorce":	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	zation; music	variety program; News	Club": variety	dramatization	
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	mieres": drama	Charles Dant's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	NBC Concert Orchestra.	Religious program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Stalev College vs. Tufts
10:45	News; Sports	H. Leopold Spitalny	Religious program	Cats 'n' Jammers	College, debate
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; recordings.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"The Vagabond's Trail":	Religious Drama
11:45	Ravm. Scott's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	Religious Drama

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1140kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Sports; Music	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden talk	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Melodic Caravan	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larssons's Music
9:15	Hillbilly Music	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larssons's Music
9:30	Songs for Your	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45	Heart: recordings.	Shopping talk	Network speaker	News Service	Texas Ramblers
10:00	Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist.	"Lincoln Highway": dra-	"Rainbow House": juve-	Studio Speaker
10:15	the Making	Two Men and a Girl	matic sketch	nile pgoram	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Eastern Commercial	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House": juve-	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Teachers Assn.: talks	"Bright Idea Club"	nile program	You"
11:00	News: 'Honest Abe'	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	dramatization	Concert Hall of the Air.	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Voice of Broadway.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Golden Melodies":	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Burl Ives, songs	Weather; Musicale	string ensemble	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Raymond J. Kenney, talk	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	American Farm Bureau	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense	Federation program:	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News	Senator John H. Bank-	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	head, Alabama: music	"Boston's Future": talk.	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Follies"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Ellsworth Woodward, songs.	Elsworth Woodward, songs.
1:45	"No Follies"	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue:	News		"Hits and Encores"	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
2:15	Chas Hector's Or.	"What's On the Air"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport comment	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Pan-Amer. Day Program	Lang Thompson's Orch.	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	International Junior	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Readin', Writin', and	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Sports and Music
3:15	Quiz	vocalists; orchestra	Rhythm": vocalists; or.	Red Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Tanto Time	Music of the Americas.	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Sports and Music
3:45	Previews; News	Music of the Americas.	"The Valiant."	Red Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Raymond Scott's Or.	News; Club Matinee	Better Business drama	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Sport comment	"Campus Capers"	Red Sox baseball game	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees vs. Boston	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Red Sox baseball game	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	'Cleveland Calling': Wil-	"The World Is Yours	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	lard's Orch.; vocalists	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall.	Clark Dennis, songs	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News; Elmer Davis	Civil Defense program	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	"Let's Dance"
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Musical Rendezvous"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	tion"	interviews; music	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Wild Life of the Future	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Discussion
8:15	quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Round Table Discussion
8:30	'Duffy's Tavern':	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences":	Gen. C. M. Wesson,	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	Chief, Army Ordnance	Oleander Male Quartet.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Army Ordnance Assoc'n	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Dinner: "Production".	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Arturo Tos-	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"	canini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers Forum	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Defense for America	"Chicagoland Concert":	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	conductor

United States Professional Athletes Turn Amateur—As Flying Cadets in Texas

Randolph Field Has Many Sports Stars in the Ranks

You name the sport. The Flying Cadet detachment at Randolph Field, Texas, will produce the athlete—and an exceptional one, too.

In fact, the latest class of Flying Cadets to report at the "West Point of the Air" is spiced with athletes who have "cashed in" on their ability or knowledge in the sporting world.

Take Flying Cadet Walter R. Young, of Ponca City, Okla., or Cadet Charles T. Gelatka, of Chicago, for example. Both were "in the money" as professional football players when they decided to become Flying Cadets in the Army Air Corps. Young in 1938 was an All-America end at the University of Oklahoma, while Gelatka was one of those rough-and-ready tackles at Mississippi State.

From Swing to Wings

Billy B. Southworth, of Columbus, Ohio, son of Bill Southworth, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League, gave up "swings" for a chance at "wings." The former Ohio State athlete excelled as a baseball player and made the grade in several circuits, the last one being the Class AA International League.

Then there are Lloyd G. Clark, the professional golfer from Kansas City, Mo.; George L. Green, Evanston, Ill., swimming professional who was one of Northwestern University's greatest aquatic stars; Clyde S. Shields, Aberdeen, S. D., boxer who won the intercollegiate heavyweight championship at Northern State Teachers College of South Dakota before turning professional, and Herman J. Steinhoff, Williamstown, Mass., All-America soccer player while at Springfield College.

Professional swimming also is represented by several California Cadets who left positions as life guards on that state's famous beaches to join the Air Corps.

Cadet James E. Samuels, who received a master's degree after studies at San Diego State, Arizona State, Northwestern, and Southern California Universities, has played polo seven years and also served as an instructor.

Ex-Coaches Numerous

Ex-athletic coaches are numerous. They include Albert G. Arnold, of Montgomery, Ala., former football and baseball lettermen of Alabama State Teachers College, of Troy, Ala.; Roy Robertson, of Caroleen, N. C., winner of seven Wofford College letters; Robert W. Kerstetter, of Toledo, Ohio, a former freshman football coach for his alma mater, the University of Toledo, and Wilfred W. Wagner, Rutland, S. D., product who has coached in high schools for five years.

All these athletes have become amateurs again—amateur student-pilots on their way to becoming professionals in the great team the Air Corps is building for national defense.

Pawtucket Meets Brooklyn In Open Soccer Play-Down

Sunday afternoon at Pawtucket, R. I., the Pawtucket F. C. will step into the national open soccer spotlight when it meets the German Hungarian S. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the first of a two-game series, the survivor of which will battle the western champion in the grand final for the Dewar Cup emblematic of soccer supremacy from Coast to Coast.

This is the initial game in the eastern divisional final of the 1940-41 U. S. Football Association's National Challenge Cup competition, and is but part of a double-header program. In a preliminary fixture the Thornton Vics and Fall River Firestones will meet for Southern New England Soccer League points. The feature attraction will start at 3 o'clock.

Won First Game

Either Michigan or Western Pennsylvania will furnish the team the eastern titlist will meet for the national crown. Detroit's Chrysler eleven defeated the Gallatin-Dunlevy S. C., of Pittsburgh, 3-1 in the first game of the western final last year and they will clash again next Sunday in the concluding match.

The Brooklyn aggregation made an outstanding record during the current season and in 25 games played lost but three. Its most staggering defeat was suffered last Sunday when Fall River scored a 2-to-0 victory in the quarter-final round of the national amateur eliminations.

Schneider Out

Rules of the amateur cup competition prevented Otto Schneider, veteran American Soccer League professional, from playing against Fall River, but he is eligible for next Sunday and his inclusion in the line-up at the center halfback post is expected to have a steadying influence on the youthful players of the team.

The Hungarians scored their most notable victories in the present open tournament by eliminating the New York Healy S. C. in the quarterfinal, 4 to 2, and ousted the highly favored Passon Phillies, members of the American Soccer League's Metropolitan Division, 3 to 1, in the semifinal round.

Huskies Expect Help at Second From McDonough

Northeastern's new freshman and varsity baseball assistant, Joe McDonough of Woburn, will be especially helpful to the Huskies because he is an expert second baseman. The second base slot is the only position open in the Husky infield, and McDonough will be given the task of grooming some one for the post.

McDonough played second for University of Vermont and starred for Burlington and St. Albans in the Northern League. He has just returned from Cuba, where he was named all-tournament second baseman in the Pan-American series

Herb Gallagher's new assistant wil be given the task of experimenting with various keystone combinations. One half, shortstop Al Pajonas, is all set, but half a dozen good men still are battling for second base.

Latest experiment is the shifting of sophomore Fred Antinarelli of Watertown from first to second. Antinarelli is a straightaway hitter who would add punch to the attack, and he is an excellent fielding first-sacker. Since the smooth veteran Walter Urbanik also is available for first, Antinarelli is available for a shift.

Mike Azzone of Belmont, not quite so potent a hitter, is very much in the battle, and hockey star Bobby Fernberg of Dorchester has looked very good in the field. Several others, including Joe Barone and Clarence Trulson, still rate consideration.

FEATS of POWER
IN 1859 BLONDIN, FRENCH ACROBAT,
WALKED A TIGHT ROPE ACROSS NIAGARA FALLS, ONCE BLIND FOLDED, ONCE IN A SACK, AND AGAIN ON STILTS!
HIGH TIME FOR AN OIL CHANGE ... TRY
ESSO
MOTOR OIL

Baseball in the Air

Wide World

Slugger Visits Randolph Field, Texas

Ab Wright (right), 1940 batting champion of the American Association, who plays for the Minneapolis Millers, shown with Flying Cadet Billy Southworth, Jr., formerly of the Toronto Maple Leafs and son of Bill Southworth, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, during a recent visit by Wright to Randolph Field. Southworth is demonstrating how he puts his basic training plane through maneuvers.

Fourth Annual N. C. A. A. Gymnastic Meet Saturday

Forty of the best collegiate gymnasts in the country, including defending champions in five events, will participate in the fourth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association meet at the University of Chicago Saturday (April 12) night.

Fourteen winners of gymnastics championships will be among the contestants in the meet, slated to start at 8 p. m. in Bartlett gymnasium on the Midway, with Illinois, national A. A. U. and Big Ten titleholder, defending the N. C. A. A. team championship won last year.

The three other teams expected to give the Illini a run for their money are Minnesota, Big Ten runner up and 1940 Big Ten champion; Temple University, eastern intercollegiate champions; and the University of Chicago, third in the Big Ten this year and former N. C. A. A. champion.

Absent from this year's meet will be both the United States Naval and Military academies, usually strong contenders, who will not take part because of the speeded work at both Annapolis and West Point. Last year the Navy won second place honors.

New N. C. A. A. individual champions will be crowned in three events, vacated by two Navy gymnasts and by Joe Giallombardo, Illinois tumbling ace, who has graduated. The other events are the rope climb and flying rings, with Sam Fogel, of Temple, and Louis Fina, of Illinois, expected to fight it out for Midshipman Bill Butler's rings title. Jack Adkins, Illinois' Big Ten champion, and Newton Loken, of Minnesota, and Al Robertson, of Chicago, are the three best bets for the tumbling crown. The rope climb championship is anybody's chance, since it is traditionally an Army and Navy specialty; last year Navy took all four first places.

The defending champions will be:

Gymnast	Team	Event
Paul Fina,	Illinois	all around
N. Boardman,	Temple	horizontal bar
Harry Koehnemann,	Illinois	side horse
Bob Hanning	Minnesota	parallel bars
Earl Shanken,	Chicago	long horse

The other nine champions in the meet include:

Gymnast	Team	Event
Louis Fina,	Illinois	flying rings
Caton Cobb,	Illinois	horizontal bar
		parallel bars
Jack Adkins,	Illinois	tumbling
Newton Loken,	Minnesota	parallel bars
Delver Daly,	Minnesota	all around
George Olson,	Minnesota	horizontal bar
Frank Grossman,	Minnesota	flying rings
Sam Fogel,	Temple	all around
		flying rings
George Szypula,	Temple	tumbling

Barons Take Third Title

CLEVELAND, April 11 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons unlocked their trophy case today and proudly slipped in the third championship cup that they have won in 12 years of professional hockey.

The Ohioans took the American League title for the second time in three years last night by defeating Hershey, 3 to 2. The overtime victory, coming in the fifth game of the final play-off series, put Cleveland on the throne held by Providence last season.

Earl Bartholome, the Barons' versatile utility forward, lashed in a long shot at 1:56 of the extra period to decide the see-saw battle.

The first period was scoreless, Jake Milford of Cleveland and Gordon Pettinger of the Bears tallied in the second, and Harry Frost of the invaders and Bill Summerhill of the Barons posted points in the third.

Summerhill, who was in the game only a short time because of an injured wrist, whipped the tying shot past Goalie Nick Damore with less than three minutes of regulation playing time remaining.

The crippled Bears had only 12 men in uniform and the pace told on the Pennsylvanians in the closing period. The contest was rough all the way, with 13 penalties being called.

Damore kicked out 37 shots as the Barons consistently stormed the Hershey goal. Alfie Moore, in the nets for Cleveland, had to stop only 24.

The crowd of 10,743 boosted Cleveland attendance for the season to 285,206, an average of more than 8,600 for the 33 games.

Cleveland won its first title in 1929-30, the season hockey was introduced here. This year the Barons went into the final by stopping Providence. Hershey, which has never won a league championship, got its crack at the crown through play-off victories over New Haven and Pittsburgh.

American Hockey League

Final Play-off
(Best Three of Five Games)

Cleveland	3	2	13	14
Hershey	2	3	14	13

Result April 1
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3, overtime.
Result April 3
Cleveland 3, Hershey 1.
Result April 5
Hershey 4, Cleveland 0.
Result April 8
Hershey 4, Cleveland 3.
Result April 10
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2 (overtime).
(Cleveland wins title series, 3 to 2.)

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games April 11

At Dayton, Ohio—Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Tulsa, Okla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Tulsa (TL).
At Hutchinson, Kan.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Chicago, Ill.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Richmond, Va.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Martinsville, Va.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Washington (A).
At Baltimore, Md.—Boston (A) vs. Baltimore (IL).

Results April 10

At St. Joseph, Mo.—St. Louis (A) 8, St. Joseph (WA) 0.
At Cincinnati, Ohio—Cincinnati (N) 5, Boston (A) 2.
At Goldsboro, N. C.—Philadelphia (N) 7, Washington (A) 4.
At Tulsa, Okla.—St. Louis (N) 5, Tulsa (TL) 0.
At Wilmington, Del.—Brooklyn (N) 3, New York (A) 2.
At Wichita, Kan.—Chicago (A) 18, Chicago (N) 13.
At Charleston, W. Va.—New York (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 0.
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—Pittsburgh (N) 10, Philadelphia (A) 9.
At Evansville, Ind.—Boston (N) 18, Evansville (Three-I) 6.

Regina Leads 2 to 1

MOOSE JAW, Sask., April 11 (CP)—Regina Rangers scored three goals in little more than two minutes and masterfully protecting their lead, defeated Lethbridge Maple Leafs 4-2 here Wednesday night to move ahead 2-1 in the best-of-five Western Canada senior hockey final.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	1	0	1.000
Birmingham	1	0	1.000
New Orleans	1	0	1.000
Atlanta	1	0	1.000
Nashville	0	1	.000
Memphis	0	1	.000
Little Rock	0	1	.000
Knoxville	0	1	.000

Results April 10

Chattanooga 4, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 10, Memphis 9.
New Orleans 2, Little Rock 1.
Atlanta 5, Knoxville 3.

Ferrier Leads Field

CHEVY CHASE, Md., April 11 (AP)—Jim Ferrier, Australian golfer recently turned professional, carded a 66, three under par, to lead the field in a series of matches staged at the Chevy Chase Country Club yesterday for the benefit of British War Relief. Ferrier shot seven birdies.

Gene Sarazen, the veteran Connecticut campaigner, fired a 70, one stroke better than the scores turned in by Jimmy Thomson and Horton Smith, both of Chicopee, Mass.

In best-ball play, Thomson and Cliff Spencer, Washington, defeated Clayton Haefner, Linville, N. C., and Wiffy Cox, Washington, 2 and 1. Ferrier and Allan Burton, Washington, bested Sarazen and Fred McLeod, Washington, 5 and 4, and Smith and Bob Barnett, Washington, finished all even with George Dawson, Chicago amateur, and Al Houghton, Washington.

The matches raised about $1,000 for British War Relief.

Monarchs Hope to Repeat

ST. PAUL, April 11 (AP)—Only once in 40 years of American Bowling Congress competition has a team retained a championship for two consecutive years. Commodore Barrys, a Chicago K. of C. five, turned the trick in 1915-16 and the Chicago Monarchs will try to upset this tradition in the national pin classic tonight.

The Barrys won in 1915 with 2,907 and in 1916 with 2,905. The Monarchs posted 3,047 last year at Detroit in pacing 6,073 teams entered.

Pabst Blue Ribbon, Chicago, one of the nation's outstanding quintets, boasting Herbie Freitag and Joe Sinke, who captured the doubles title last year with 1,346, also will roll.

Everett (Deacon) Scott, former major-league baseball star, will pilot the Grace Construction team of Fort Wayne, Ind., while Bob O'Farrell, former New York Giant and Chicago Cub backstop, will compete with the Waukegan, Ill., squad. Both Scott and O'Farrell now have bowling lanes.

A Chicago team with four judges will also be featured. The team includes a former Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, Warren H. Orr, Judge Jerome Dunne, former football star, Judge John W. Bennett and Judge Otto Rentner.

For the fourth consecutive day, the high 10 leaders remained undisturbed last night but two five-man teams soared over the 2,900 mark when the Cusack Laundry, Sioux City, Ia., hit 2,905 and the Schmidt City Club, St. Paul, totaled 2,903.

Bernie Bierman and his University of Minnesota coaching staff team, scheduled as a booster squad, totaled 1,944 with the Golden Gopher coach contributing 321 for the three games. This was a far cry from his gridiron performances.

Mort Lindsey, Stamford, Conn., who holds a 198 average for a span of 28 years, and who has won three ABC titles, turned in a mediocre 569 while his Marlin Blades team was scoring 2,631 in the five-man event.

U. S. Army Baseball

FORT DIX, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Positions on an all-44th division baseball team were at stake yesterday as 100 diamond aspirants worked out under Capt. Frank G. Hartleroad.

Among the candidates were Privates Robert North of the 119th Ordnance Company, former catcher for the New York Yankees and the Detroit Tigers of the American League; John Windzigl of Battery B, 165th Field Artillery, former pitcher for Cambridge in the Eastern Shore League, and Walter Singer, erstwhile baseball and football star at Syracuse University and later an end on the New York Giants football team.

Captain Hartleroad plans to slice the squad to 25 players when the season gets under way. He is being assisted by Lieutenant Frank Massucco, former University of Vermont catcher, and Lieutenant Monroe Phillips, former outfielder for the University of Alabama.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	4	0	1.000
Seattle	4	2	.667
San Diego	3	2	.600
Oakland	3	2	.600
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
Portland	1	3	.250
San Francisco	1	4	.200
Hollywood	1	4	.200

Result April 10
Seattle 4, Dos Angeles 2.
Other games postponed.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Lafayette 13, Princeton 6.
Trinity College 10, Western Maryland 3.
Georgia Tech 11, Vanderbilt 4.
Notre Dame 3, Purdue 3 (tie, 10 innings).
Missouri 13, Drake 1.

Keyes Proves Real Leader For Harvard Varsity Nine

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one element the Harvard varsity baseball team will have this spring, it is spirit—a factor which is bound to contribute more than a little to the Crimson's achievements on the diamond.

That much was evident yesterday as Coach Floyd Stahl conducted practice on the varsity field behind the moss-covered Stadium. The boys were full of hustle, they entered into their inter-squad game with enthusiasm, and there was good-natured banter all around.

Prime leader in this movement is Shortstop Freddie Keyes, who wears his mantle of captain naturally, even if a bit boisterously. As he leaned against the backstop, Coach Stahl declared, "Keyes is going to make an excellent leader. The boys all like him, and he is just enough of a kidder to keep them on their toes."

Later in the afternoon, one of the outfielders echoed the coach's sentiments. "Sure he's a good captain," he said. "He is the funniest guy on two feet. He kept us in stitches on the southern trip."

Best Infielder

Besides being the wittest member of the team, Keyes is also the best infielder. To his sure-fisted performance in the field he can add a strong arm, while at the plate he leads off and is showing a definite improvement over his last year's form, which in turn was better than his showing as a sophomore.

While Keyes is a prime factor in keeping the spirit of the club on high, Coach Stahl contributes more than his share to that spirit from the sidelines. As he listed his starting line-ups for the game with Army at West Point tomorrow and with Boston University at Soldiers Field Monday, he interspersed his remarks with shouts to the players.

Keyes Lead-Off

"Yes," he began, "Keyes will be our lead-off man again this year. He did pretty well down South, and by the way I am not at all discouraged over our showing there. We only won one of four games, but the boys showed potential strength which I believe will make us more of a threat in the Eastern Intercollegiate League this spring."

Stahl stopped short as he watched Ed Buckley try to go from first to third on a hit to left field. As Ed was tagged out, he called, "Think you could have made it if you slid, Buck?"

"No," yelled back Buckley. "I should have stood on second. I was out a mile."

Tully Fourth

Floyd smiled to himself and went on, "Oscar Haussermann, who is taking Torbie Macdonald's place in centerfield, will bat second. Bart Harvey on second will bat third and Billy Tully at first will hit in the clean-up spot. These boys can get on base and my main hope now is that the rest of the batting order can come through when the bases are occupied.

"Nice throw Bob," he called to Catcher Regan as a runner was put out on an attempted steal at second. "You get that ball away nicely for one so low.

"The rest of the batting order finds Ed Buckley in rightfield batting fifth," he said. "Lou Clay in left field sixth, Gil Whittemore at third seventh, Regain eighth, and our pitcher ninth. For Army I will use either Jack Schwede or Burgy Ayres on the mound, while for B. U. I plan to call on either Charlie Brackett or Mort Waldstein."

All Four Worked

All four pitchers were working in the game yesterday. Each hurler would work one full inning at a time, pitching to the batters on each side. Stahl believes his moundsmen can be of help to each other and he frequently indicates the good points of one to the others. When Brackett was working, for instance, he called to Schwede, "See how full Charlie's swing is on his change of pace? That is what I want you to do."

Schwede, incidentally, is the most improved player in the team, Floyd said, a fact due to his playing in the Park League here last summer. In addition Regan has bettered himself behind the plate and has more of a steadying influence on the pitchers.

The Crimson will be out to turn the tables on both Army and B. U., for these two opponents edged them last year. The Cadets defeated Harvard 5-4, while the Terriers walked off with two decisions, 1-0 and 6-5.

Chapman's Golf Still Under Par In North-South

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Richard D. Chapman, the national amateur champion, continued to play sub-par golf yesterday and eliminated Al Dowtin, North Carolina shotmaker, 5 and 4, in the second round of the North and South amateur golf tournament.

Chapman's putter still worked like magic and he had eight one-putt greens in the 14 holes the match lasted. He was out in 33, three under par, and was even par for the five in holes.

The upset of the day was the defeat of W. B. McCullough of Philadelphia, runner-up to Chapman in the National tournament, by Arthur Pomy of Detroit. Pomy won on the final green when McCullough three putted.

Walter Burkemo of Chicago defeated Dr. R. L. Pittman of Fayetteville, N. C., 6 and 5.

Harold Williams of Tuscaloosa, Ala., elimianted Ralph Bogard, the District of Columbia champion, 2 up, in a close match. Williams will play Frank Strafaci, former metropolitan champion.

Strafaci beat Henry Russell of Miami, Fla., 2 up.

Other results:

Skip Alexander of Durham, N. C., eliminated Guthrie Bicknell of Cleveland, Ohio, 5 and 4; Bill Cozart of Durham defeated J. Raymond Lenahan of Providence, R. I., in a 20-hole match; Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, trounced Grover Dillon, Jr., of Raleigh, 3 and 2.

Quarterfinal pairings: Chapman vs. Alexander; Cozart vs. Dunkelberger; Pomy vs. Burkemo, and Williams vs. Strafaci.

Harvard to Defend Undefeated Record

The Harvard Rugby Club, Eastern Rugby Union champions for the last two years, will present a talented array of former college athletic stars in its first match of the season tomorrow afternoon, at Soldiers Field against Cornell University.

The Harvard Club, coached by P. Sidney de Q. Cabot, has been undefeated for two years against the best amateur competition in the East. The forwards for the Crimson will be Tom Killefer, former Stanford Rugby great; Cy Taylor, former Yale varsity football tackle; Wally McNitt, another Stanford Rugby star; Tom McMillen, former Princeton Rugby player; Johnny Harkness, former Harvard intercollegiate wrestling champion; Johnny Parish, who won fame as a Rugby player in England; Jim Balsley, former California Tech. athlete; and Dick Simpson, who also starred at Stanford.

The backs will be Tommy Mountain, former Princeton football captain; Bobby Green, former Harvard football captain; Red Lowman, former Harvard basketball star; Wes Truscott, who learned his Rugby in England and the Argentine; Bob Rust, who formerly played with the University of California Rugby Club; Marsh Holleb, former University of Wisconsin athlete; and Bill Waters, who has starred on the Harvard team for four years.

Springfield Bids

READING, Pa., April 11 (AP)—J. Mark Good, national commissioner of Y. M. C. A. basketball, here to attend the annual tournament, disclosed recently that Springfield, Mass., has entered a bid for the 1942 court carnival. Chicago is also interested in landing the event and a decision will be made at the next meeting of the national committee. Dr. E. M. Best, president of the Y. M. C. A. college in Springfield, offered to sponsor the tournament in conjunction with the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of the birth of basketball, invented by Dr. James Naismith at Springfield College in 1892.

Winnipeg Leads 2 to 1

WINNIPEG, April 11 (CP)—Winnipeg Rangers took a 2-1 lead in games in the best-of-seven Western junior hockey final with Saskatoon Quakers when they won a bitterly-contested battle here Wednesday night 3-1.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Another Collins Comes Up

Eddie Collins, Sr., was reminded that Connie Mack predicts Eddie Collins, Jr., will be a better ball player than his dad.

"Nothing would please me more," said the general manager of the Red Sox. "He's a good boy and he loves to play ball. I hope he gets to the top in a hurry."

Eddie senior was then reminded that Eddie junior would have to be a good man to surpass his father's record in the American League.

"Well, there are several things in his favor," said Eddie senior, with a note of pride. "He's bigger and stronger than I was and he can run faster. In college he could do the 100 in 10 seconds flat—something I never could do. Being bigger, he should hit a ball farther than I did."

His Own Decision

Had Eddie senior attempted to influence his son when it came time for him to sign a professional baseball contract?

"I sat down with him, just as I had before he picked Yale as his college, and told him that his mother and I would much rather have him consider the situation from all angles and make his own choice," said the Red Sox front office boss. "I don't know whether the fact that I was connected with the Boston club in an official capacity had anything to do with his final decision or not. Clark Griffith would have taken him at Washington and Billy Evans liked him here. But I do know that Mrs. Collins and I were pleased when he finally signed with Connie Mack because it was with the Athletics that I got my start in baseball. We like to feel that perhaps he's following in my footsteps.

"We are pleased, also, that Eddie can break in under such a patient and capable leader as Connie Mack," Eddie senior continued. "It was unfortunate that Connie was not able to handle the club at the time the boy joined the A's in the summer of '39. Sitting on the bench with one of the greatest managers in the history of the game, he would have learned a great deal. But I think he made up for it last spring at training camp.

Made Slow Start

"I've seen him play only two games—in the play-offs last fall between Baltimore and Newark," Eddie senior went on. "But I talked with Tommy Thomas, Johnny Neun, Tony Coffman and other International League managers and they all told me that he was slow starting last season, but went well in the latter part of the race. I suppose International League pitching looked a little tougher than what he had seen at Yale."

Eddie junior probably made a smart move when he signed with the Athletics, for several reasons. As the A's are a cellar outfit, he has a much better chance to make a regular spot for himself at Shibe Park than he would, for example, with the Red Sox, who expect to stay around the first division of the American League. Then, as his dad points out, no manager in baseball is a more competent handler of young players than Connie Mack. Too, if Eddie junior wore a Boston uniform, there would always be a chance for unjust criticism. If the Sox played the boy in place of a more experienced outfielder, someone would be sure to say: "His father is playing favorites," even though Eddie senior does not run the team and would have made no effort to influence Joe Cronin in regard to Eddie junior.

Second Full Year

This is young Eddie's second full year in pro ball. After going with the Mackmen in 1939 he appeared in 33 games, but most of them for less than an inning. His batting average was .238. Last season with the Orioles he had trouble getting started. But by the time the play-offs came around, he was one of the best men on the club. In the money series he went up 55 times and made 22 hits, for a cool .423 average. Over the regular schedule he stole 21 bases, first in the league.

What part Eddie will play in the American League race just ahead is merely speculative at this hour. But with Wally Moses on the shelf, he has a golden chance to start the season in right field. If he hits A. L. pitching well enough, Connie may be forced to play him the rest of the year. Eddie senior hopes so.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results April 10

National League (Stanley Cup)

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
(Boston leads best-of-seven series 3-0.)

American League

Cleveland 3, Hershey 2 (overtime).
(Cleveland wins series 3 games to 2.)

No games tonight.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Tulane 5, Princeton 3.
Oklahoma 7, Arkansas 2.
Drew 9, Washington College 0.

WHERE TO DINE

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by sally bodwell
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President Selects Henderson to Watch Over Commodity Prices

Business and Industry

German Funds In Chemical Trade Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has launched an inquiry into complaints that German interests had blocked the United States out of the South American chemical trade and at the same time curbed productive capacity in important drugs in this country through patent licensing agreement.

The Justice Department said that five corporations had been ordered to bring their books before a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, N. J. These corporations were listed as the Schering Corporation, the Swiss Bank Corporation, Sterling Products, Inc., Winthrop Chemical Company and General Analine and Film Corporation.

Filling German Orders

An official familiar with the proceedings said that complaints pending in the department presented the following picture:

Prevented by the British blockade from shipping their products to South America, German firms arranged to supply their customers from affiliated plants in the United States. However, the activities of the American producers in the South American market were limited to the filling of German orders under provisions or agreements entered into prior to the war. Since the shipments of drugs were from the United States and payment was made here, German interests were able to build up a dollar income with which to support other activities both in this country and in Latin America.

One of the most important drugs involved, an official said, is cortate, known as the anti-shock hormone and regarded as of extreme importance in wartime.

Inquiry Began in 1939

This inquiry is an offspring of the investigation of patent control begun in New York late in 1939.

The Justice Department stressed that the complaints had alleged that the licensing agreements were executed "for the purpose of preserving German control over South American markets for certain drug and dye chemical products."

The Schering Corporation which has plants in Bloomfield and Union, N. J., issued a statement tonight that it "is an American concern in which there is no German interest or influence either directly or indirectly."

The statement added:

"No German material enters into any of Schering's products either for domestic or export use. Schering corporation does a considerable export business and through this has been able to double the number of its employees and establish a market for American-made medicinal products. To the best knowledge of its management not a cent of the proceeds of the South American concerns goes to Germany either directly or indirectly."

Groups to Discuss Heavy Forging Needs

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced today that national defense officials and representatives of the steel industry would meet tomorrow morning (9:30 a. m., E. S. T.) to seek means of augmenting heavy forging facilities required in shipbuilding and the manufacture of ordnance.

About 40 representatives of the steel industry were expected to attend the session at OPM headquarters with Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and OPM officials.

After a similar conference called last year by the National Defense Commission, expansion of heavy forging facilities was started immediately and is now in progress. OPM officials said, however, that new requirements of the recently expanded national defense program and aid to Britain have made it evident that the original expansion plans would prove inadequate.

The meeting will be conducted by William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the OPM division of production.

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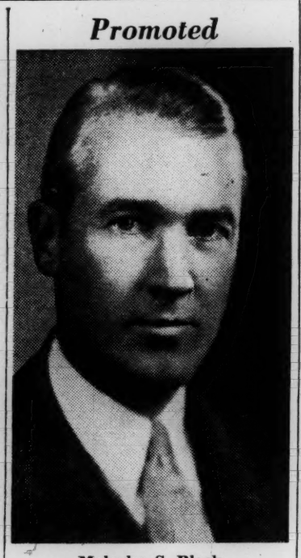


Malcolm S. Black

Elected Secretary and Treasurer of Union Bag & Paper Co. and a member of the corporation's board of directors. Mr. Black joined the company last year as Personnel Manager. Formerly he was an officer and director of Bliss, Fabyan & Co.

Insurance Union And Metropolitan Come to Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A voluntary agreement between the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, has canceled unfair labor charges pending before the State Labor Relations Board for 2½ years.

The accord, arrived at after the labor board had taken 23,500 pages of testimony in the dispute, provides for union withdrawal of anti-labor charges and its demand for reinstatement of 43 agents allegedly discharged for union activity. In return the company promises to pay the agents involved $86,000, or $2,000 apiece, to defray their legal expenses and other costs.

The labor board lauded both sides for the "spirit of fairness" shown throughout the negotiations.

Samuel Seabury, counsel of the company, and Sidney E. Cohn, counsel for the C. I. O. group, joined in appreciation of the efforts of the labor board.

The union had accused the company of maintaining a company union and discriminating against members of the C. I. O. organization, and demanded back pay running in some cases as far back as October, 1937.

Power Production 16.7 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output recorded a fourth consecutive decline in the week ended April 5, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,778,628,000 kilowatt-hours was .9 of one per cent under 2,802,255,000 in the preceding week but was 16.7 per cent ahead of 2,381,456,000 kilowatt-hours is the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 21.6, Middle Atlantic 13.4, Central Industrial 21.7, West Central 13, Southern States 16.9, Rocky Mountain 10, Pacific Coast 9.8.

Week's Gold Imports Rises to $15,814,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $15,814,060 in the week ended April 2—double the preceding week, but below recent averages.

Australia displaced Canada as the chief shipper with $6,247,266. Canadian gold totaled $3,635,864. Other shipments included $2,921,422 from Colombia and $1,195,118 from the Philippines.

Silver imports dropped to $620,613, the lowest in weeks. Shipments included $362,828, from Mexico, $178,246 from Peru and $32,492 from Canada.

No gold was exported. Silver exports were $568,733.

Foreign gold deposited in Federal Reserve banks under earmark increased $648,405 to a total of $1,906,425,966.

Niles-Bement-Pond Shows Gain in Unfilled Orders

JERSEY CITY (AP)—Clayton R. Burt, President of the tool-making concern of Niles-Bement-Pond Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that unfilled orders have increased since the start of the year, when they totaled $22,000,000.

Plants are operating two shifts, Burt added, with the work week totaling 60 to 65 hours. Iincluding overtime pay for all work over 40 hours, the average reimbursement to employees is around $1 an hour.

Higher Glenn Martin Dividend

BALTIMORE (AP)—Directors of the Glenn L. Martin Company declared a dividend of $1.50 on common stock payable June 2 to stockholders of record May 20. The last previous dividend was $1 on Dec. 24. The company reported sales for the first quarter of 1941 of $17,063,147.41, or "more than 55 per cent of all sales for 1940." First quarter sales in 1940 were $8,911,393.61.

U. S. Fights Living Cost Rise; Town Hall Hears of Inflation

Henderson to head Division to keep Prices in Line With Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—President Roosevelt today created an Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply under the office for emergency management in an attempt to ward off any such high cost of living as came with the last war.

The new division, headed by Leon Henderson, former chief of the Defense Commission's price stabilization division, will exercise all powers bestowed on the executive branch of the Government to keep advancing prices of food, clothes and other supplies in line with salary increases of the average American workingman.

Since the creation of the commission last spring, the price field has been divided between Mr. Henderson who watched it from the producers' viewpoint and Miss Harriet Elliott, who speaks for the consumer.

Neither, up to this time, has been authorized to exercise full powers bestowed upon the Executive to fix maximum prices when such action is deemed essential to the national defense and public welfare.

Unused price-policing powers, defense officials believe, still remain in the power given to the President in the Selective Service Act to draft industry which fails to co-operate with the defense Commission.

If use of this power in connection with prices should be questioned, there is indication that Congress would be asked to give the new division direct control.

Latest hint that the Government may resort to direct price control if the wages and prices start chasing each other up a steep spiral came from Donald M. Nelson, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and director of purchases for the Office of Production Management, in a speech last night during "America's Town Meeting of the Air."

Indicating that the OPM would do all it can to increase production and limit civilian buying by taxation and government borrowing out of savings, Mr. Nelson pointed out that a rise in the general average of living costs might be averted but there might still be sharp increases in individual items.

Wants Direct Price Control

"To meet that danger," he declared, "we need a third action—direct price control."

He added: "We had a little price control in the last war. It was applied late, it was improvised hastily and it was dropped too soon. But the record shows that while it lasted it was pretty effective. The important rises took place either before it began or after it ended.

Mr. Nelson insisted that the nation not only can but must keep prices from getting out of hand. "If we get a real price spiral," he warned, "there will be a long, long drop at the end of it, and when we hit bottom, it will wreck our whole economy."

Thus far, Mr. Henderson's price stabilization division has already established ceiling prices for bituminous coal, used machine tools, aluminum scrap, zinc scrap, and iron and zinc scrap. Compliance with these orders has been satisfactory to the Government thus far, but there is no legal compulsion behind them.

A report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics today showed that retail costs of food typically bought by wage earners and clerical workers had advanced 2.9 per cent between March, 1940, and March, 1941. Between February and March of this year, prices advanced one half of one per cent. Advances were chiefly in pork, sugar, coffee, butter and canned vegetables—items in which the Government is making large purchase for the Army and Navy.

Ludlum Steel Ends Royalty Restrictions

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation reported it had removed royalty restrictions on the manufacture of tools from its DBL low-tungsten, high speed tool steel, as a step toward conservation of the Nation's strategically important supply of tungsten.

The company's DBL is a patented molybdenum high speed steel which the company claims contains less than one-third the amount of tungsten in ordinary high speed steels.

Granting of royalty-free, nonexclusive licenses for use of DBL is expected, the company said, to reduce the consumption of tungsten by high speed steel users and free part of the supply for use in other defense industries.

Germany Omits Shipment Of U. S. Currency in March

NEW YORK (AP) — Germany failed to send United States currency here for the first time in five months, the monthly compilation of the Federal Reserve Bank disclosed.

Receipts from foreign sources in March totaled $720,000, compared with $630,000 in February. Exports dropped to $415,000 from $1,810,000 in February.

Germany sent thousands of dollars to the United States from November through February. Banking quarters held the opinion this currency was obtained chiefly from invaded nations.

Experts Ask Co-operation of Public, Labor to Bar Price Spiral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Agreement that determined action by Americans and their Government can avert the inflation hazard in the present emergency featured conclusions at last night's town hall meeting, at which a national broadcasting company network carried speeches by Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, Donald M. Nelson and Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer. The program topic, "Can we prevent higher living costs," brought recommendations for a price-control program, expanded production, voluntary reduction of luxury-buying, a sound Governmental fiscal policy and the admonition to labor not to make a "Roman holiday" out of the crisis.

Dr. Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton University, who has served as financial adviser to several foreign governments, said the first World War had given the index to the "vicious circle" of price spirals and that the danger signal was up for the present one. With greatly increased taxation usually unpopular among the voters, he said, "inflation is usually the line of least poltical resistance."

Must Cut "Other" Spending

"While preparing for defense," he continued, "the Govenment should cut other expenditures 'to the bone'; meet a large and ever-increasing proportion of its expenditures out of taxation, and finance its borrowing out of current public income rather than permit money to go into the banks where it is more likely to be used as a basis of inflation."

Mr. Nelson, Sears, Roebuck & Co. executive, who is purchases director of the Office of Production Management, said the policy of his division was geared to order placement that would not upset the market. It was a frankly non-inflationary policy, he explained, in the knowledge that "if we get a real price spiral, there will be a long, long drop at the end of it and when we hit bottom, it will wreck our whole economy."

Mr. Nelson's stabilizing proposals were: expanded production, wise use of taxing power, sound government fiscal policy and direct price control.

Holding that the public in general must tighten its belt if disastrous inflation was to be avoided, Dr. Robinson, lecturer on corporation finance and business economics at Columbia University, laid down two conditions to prevent exploitation of the present emergency. The first was that "action, courageous, prompt and intelligent, must be taken"; the second, that "we the people must abandon our passive roles and fight side by side with our government against this ogre of high cost of living, using our bare fists if necessary."

Labor's Co-operation Vital

Labor's co-operation was as essential to this program as was that of consumers, he declared. If the latter do not reduce "non-essential purchases," he continued, they will be "made to do it all the more through payment of taxes." Americans can stave off resort to Britain's compulsory savings device, he said, by "voluntarily buying and holding Government saving stamps, 'baby bonds' and other Washington issues by which deficits are temporarily bridged."

Dr. Robinson asked labor's comprehension that few things contributed more directly "to a disastrous rise in living costs in times like these than demand for higher wages at the expense of higher costs of production." The spiraling that results, he warned, meant that "the outlays of every American family are boosted and more wage demands naturally follow," as "vested interests among employers and workers seek to better their own position at the expense of all the rest of us."

"Collective bargaining needs to be firmly established," he said, "but strikes, exorbitant union dues, any forms of racketeering, or obstruction, work directly toward higher living costs.

"Time and a half for overtime ought to be scrapped until peace returns. It is a needless and dangerous foe to production."

FHLB Meeting Called To Speed Defense Housing

The presidents of the 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks have been summonded to meet in Washington on April 7 to launch a broad and definite program to help speed defense housing with the aid of the private home financing industry.

John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Bank Board, declared that new and permanent housing is needed in 133 localities embracing communities in nearly every state, and private industry is being urged to supply all the units it can speedily and safely finance.

The members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System have financed a total of 77,500 new homes, involving a mortgage investment of $263,000,000, in defense areas in the last six months, according to Mr. Fahey. Their combined volume of new loans in 1940 approximated $1,200,000,000 and included in this figure were funds for the financing of 62,000 of the 140,000 new homes supplied over the country for families with annual incomes of less than $2,000, and non-members have been similarly active and co-operative.

Large Winter Wheat Yield Seen for 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—A winter wheat crop of 616,128,000 bushels—the largest since 1938 and 4.6 per cent larger than last year—was indicated by conditions April 1, the Agriculture Department reported.

Officials said this estimate pointed to a potential supply of about 1,176,000,000 bushels for the coming season. This total was based upon a spring wheat crop tentatively estimated at 180,000,000 bushels, a carryover of 380,000,000 bushels from previous crops and the winter wheat forecast. Domestic demands and exports are not expected to exceed 725,000,000 bushels.

Because of this indicated large surplus, the department prepared to conduct a nation-wide farmer referendum May 31 on a proposal to invoke strict marketing quotas.

The April 1 estimate of winter wheat production was slightly less than the 633,000,000-bushel forecast made on the basis of conditions Dec. 1. The department explained that considerable wheat was killed by cold weather in northern Missouri and adjoining states and that stem rust had appeared earlier than usual to cause some damage in southern Great Plains states.

The department said that with weather conditions during the remainder of the growing season about as favorable as usual, the yield of winter wheat per acre seeded would average about 13.3 bushels compared with 13.4 last year and a 10-year (1930-39) average of 11.8 bushels.

Reporting on the general farm outlook, the department said that western ranges appeared in better condition than on any April 1 in 10 years with prospects favorable in nearly all areas. Stocks of grain on farms were described as large. Wheat stocks were said to total nearly 196,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent more than the 10-year average. Farm stocks of corn were somewhat smaller than a year ago but stocks of oats were larger.

OPM Announces Appointments To Salient Positions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced the appointment of L. E. Scriven to be Deputy Director of its Priorities Division.

Mr. Scriven will act as liaison officer with other Government departments and with foreign governments.

Mr. Scriven recently returned from London, where he was Managing Director of the British subsidiary of A. C. Nielsen Company, Chicago. He is Vice-President of the parent company.

At the same time, the Priorities Division announced formation of a new unit on ferrous metals and alloys. It will be headed by Arthur D. Whiteside of New York, President of Dun and Bradstreet, who will continue to act as head of the commercial aircraft unit of the Priorities Division.

The new unit will handle problems concerning iron ore, iron and steel scrap, chrome, manganese, tungsten, vanadium, molybdenum, nickel, and ferro-alloys.

D. A. Uebelacker, New York, an engineer of Ford, Bacon and Davis, Inc., will be staff expert; R. L. Suhl, New York, of the International Nickel Company, Inc., will be Producers' Representative, and H. G. Batcheller, Pittsburgh, President of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation, will be Industrial Users' Representative.

Other appointments announced by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities.

F. A. Schaff, New York, President of the Super Heater Company, Producers' Representative in the general equipment branch, and J. G. Parker, New York, Vice-President of the Consolidated Edison Company, Industrial Users' Representative.

E. A. Locke, Jr., New York, of the Chase National Bank, to work with Mr. Scriven in his liaison efforts.

L. K. Straus, New York, of the Shaw-Walker Company, to be Secretary of the Priorities Division, succeeding Dr. W. S. A. Pott, who has returned to his post as President of Elmira College.

Fire in Cuban Treasury Vaults Laid to Saboteurs

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Fire believed by authorities to have been started by saboteurs burned unchecked at the latest report in Cuba's Treasury Department safety vaults where more than $36,000,000 in gold and silver coins and $1,312,988 in old silver certificates were stored under downtown Havana's streets.

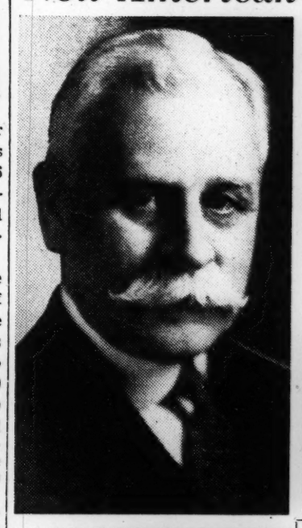
Police arrested nine of the 10 laborers working in the vaults. No charges were made but they were held for investigation.

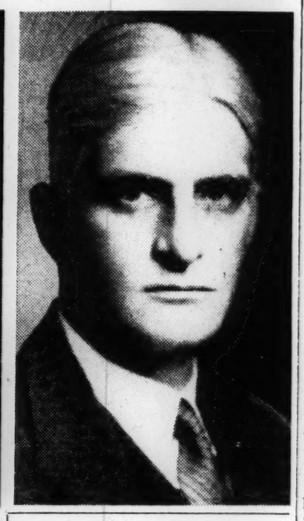
The vaults, constructed of steel and concrete at a cost of $80,000, hold $34,760,000 in silver pesos, and $1,240,712 in gold. The old silver certificates, believed destroyed, were slated for burning anyway.

The fire apparently started in the upper part of the vaults over 17,338 wooden boxes filled with the silver pesos, coined in the United States mint in Philadelphia and shipped here.

Treasury officials said there was no danger to the silver and gold coins.

New American Brass Officials





Upper left: John A. Coe, elected Chairman of the Board of American Brass Company, a subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Mr. Coe had served as President of the company since 1920. Upper right: Clark S. Judd, formerly Vice-President in charge of manufacturing operations, elected President succeeding Mr. Coe. Lower: Arthur H. Quigley, former Vice-President in charge of the Detroit branch, named Executive Vice-President. Mr. Quigley was also chosen a director of the company.

Fair Wool Prices To Be Determined; OPM to Survey Need

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Defense Director of Purchases, said that his office would confer with wool growers' representatives and agree with them "on a method of determining a fair price for domestic wool."

"The growers have felt that if the Government places its orders after the wool clip has been marketed," Mr. Nelson said, "the grower does not get the benefit he should from the Government program. I think their position is fair and we intend to do everything we can to help the domestic wood grower know how much and when the Government is going to buy."

Mr. Nelson said that arrangements had been worked out with wool growers' representatives, wool merchants, and Army officials which included the following agreement:

The purchases division of the Office of Production Management will survey the needs of the armed services and will announce, at an early date, the total amount of wool that will be needed for the balance of the year.

In addition to seeking determination of a fair price for domestic wool, Mr. Nelson said the Government would discuss with growers the differential between foreign and domestic wool in an effort to find a level which would mean "a fair and reasonable price" to the domestic grower.

Brazil to Close Foreign Banks

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—A ban on operations of all foreign banks of deposit in Brazil, effective June 30, 1946, was ordered by President Getulio Vargas in a decree just published.

There are 10 foreign banks so classifiable operating here, including the National City Bank of New York, Royal Bank of Canada and London and the South America Bank. The three had total deposits of nearly $57,000,000 at the end of 1940.

Under the decree the only banks of deposit permitted to function in Brazil after the effective date would be those whose capital "belongs entirely to individuals of Brazilian nationality."

Nationalization of banks was provided in the constitutions of 1934 and 1937, but banking circles said they were surprised by the decree since the proposal seemed to have been shelved.

Banking spokesmen added they were hopeful of some alteration in the plan before it becomes effective. They also said it was necessary that they obtain an exact definition of a "bank of deposit," particularly to determine whether they could continue other operations. Some clarification on this point was expected after the Easter holidays.

Growers Repay U. S. Loans On 1,017,988 Bales of 1940 Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Growers have repaid government loans on 1,017,988 bales of cotton, the Commodity Credit Corporation reported. The loans amounted to $48,849,983.

Recent advances in prices have made it possible for growers to repossess their loan cotton and sell at a profit above the loan and accrued charges.

The corporation said 2,132,862 bales of 1940 cotton still remained under loan. In addition, about 2,026,000 bales of 1939 cotton are stored under loans and 6,182,000 bales are owned outright by the Government as a result of foreclosures under previous loan programs.

The corporation said the loan repayments were heaviest in Texas, amounting to 499,092 bales.

Engineering Awards Sharply Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards rose sharply this week, totaling $139,176,000, double the volume of the previous week and nearly three times as large as a year ago.

Both private and public work scored large gains. Private awards were 82 per cent greater than the week before and 72 per cent larger than the same week last year. Public contracts were 110 per cent higher than the previous week and 259 per cent above a year ago. Defense projects were largely responsible.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Previous wk	Year Ago
Private	$40,351,000	$22,090,000	$23,376,000
State and Municipal	27,588,000	25,291,000	21,746,000
Federal	71,237,000	21,608,000	5,768,000
Total	139,176,000	68,898,000	50,890,000

Pittsburgh Steel Group Objects to Stock Plan

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A stockholders suit has been filed against the Pittsburgh Steel Company by a group of Chicago stockholders, who objected to its capital readjustment plan of 1937 under which shares of 5 per cent and 5½ per cent preferred stock were given for 7 per cent preferred stock.

William F. Heesch "and others" of Chicago filed the papers in Federal Court here, shortly after the company had announced a new stock exchange plan, designed to simplify its corporate structure.

A scheduled stockholders meeting was adjourned until May 15. Under the 1937 plan one share of class A preferred 5 per cent stock and 4-10th of a share of 5½ per cent preferred stock were exchanged for 7 per cent stock.

Excess Reserves Rise $90,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks increased $90,000,000 to a total of $6,030,000,000 in the week ended April 9.

The Federal Reserve Board today attributed the gain mostly to Treasury expenditure.

Food Distribution To Be Discussed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones called for a conference May 2 to discuss problems related to the distribution of food, clothing and textiles to general public.

Mr. Jones said that invitations were being sent to 300 individuals and 100 trade associations.

The conference will consider supply and demand in certain consumer goods, price movements, industrial capacities, and supplies of raw materials, the Commerce Department chief said.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Utility Urges SEC to Map Integration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has taken under advisement a request by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation that it be permitted to file a statement contending that the SEC was required to make a detailed study of holding company system before ordering integration steps under the so-called "death sentence."

The statement was offered by Justin R. Whiting, C. & S. President. Declining to admit it without further consideration, Commissioner Robert E. Healy said that the SEC previously had ruled against that contention and indicated that it felt the matter was closed.

Mr. Whiting's statement called for the appointment of a "compact committee of representatives of the Government, directed to work with representatives of industry selected by the commission and with outstanding independent engineers and economists also so selected."

"The study should be made by the outstanding economists and engineers of the country rather than by legalistic specialists," Mr. Whiting said. "The times are critical. No one can afford to do anything which might make the electric industry less efficient than it now is. Everyone recognizes that the future power supply of this country is vital to our national interests."

He asserted that the carrying out of the integration section of the holding company act should be done on a nationwide basis, "so that successive individual integrations fall into a design instead of disorder."

Morgan Stanley Asks Exemption In Utility Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Morgan Stanley & Company, New York underwriting firm, has asked the Securities Commission for an exemption from a rule which might prevent it from receiving an underwriter's fee in connection with the proposed issuance and sale of $120,000,000 of debentures by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

The SEC fixed April 17 for a hearing on the request and also postponed until April 22 a hearing on an application by C. G. & E. covering the proposed new issue.

The Morgan Stanley request was made in view of a decision by the SEC recently in which it held that the underwriters could not collect a $100,000 fee in connection with financing by Dayton Power & Light Company a year ago because of a possibility that there had been an absence of arm's length bargaining.

That decision was based upon the SEC finding that individual partners of J. P. Morgan & Company had an important financial interest in Morgan Stanley and that J. P. Morgan & Company also indirectly had an influence on Dayton Power. The latter firm is a subsidiary of Columbia Gas, which is a subsidiary of the United Corporation.

Columbia Gas filed a registration statement with the commission covering its proposed issues, which are $92,000,000 sinking fund debentures due 1961, and $28,000,000 of serial debentures, due in 1942-1951. The proceeds will be used for refunding purposes.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

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New location—342 Washington St., Braintree, Mass. Hats cleaned and shoes repaired; new shoes for growing boys and men.

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SECRETARY bookkeeper seeking position, 20 years' diversified experience. PLaza 3-1507, Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ASSOCIATE-Companion, hostess-managing housekeeper, cultured lady; references; will travel. Write Box C-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY—Capable, experienced, typist, stenographer; can assure responsibility; organization preferred. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BROOKLYN—Soloist wanted; applications in writing from members of a Christian Science church for position of soloist are welcomed. Write Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 261 E. 21st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—Pupils presented in Recital in Carnegie Hall. Partial Scholarship to Talented Pupils. Mischa Goodman, Metropolitan Opera House Studios, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. PEn. 6-2634.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
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VACUUM cleaners, bags, cords, belts and brushes; expert repairing. DOOLEY, 22 Ashley St., Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2-5343.

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EASTER LILIES
CUT FLOWERS
HYDRANGEAS
for Easter
G. O. Anderson & Sons
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WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service, or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville Kirkland 7075

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Tires Batteries
Accessories
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Easter Lilies
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
Quality and Dependability
WM. W. EDGAR CO.
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Greenhouses open through Sunday

GREERS FISH MARKET
Special Live Chicken Lobsters
Shore Haddock .....10c lb.
Shad .....25c lb.
Halves of fresh Crab Flakes, Halibut, Shrimp, Scallops, Oysters, Quahogs, Smoked Fillet

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BOSTON

(Continued)

Moving and Storage
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HATS that are smart, chic and flattering—at reasonable prices.
Mme. Buettel Arnould
French Millinery
38 Temple Place Third Floor

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Ye Olde Village Pastry Shop
2251 Dorchester Ave. BLU 5469

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are here!
Send some to that friend. In Town or 1000 miles away.
Member F. T. D. A.
F. W. HOLBROW CO.
301 HARVARD STREET GEN. 2095

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THE EASTER PARADE
Of Shoes for Every Member of the Family is on at the
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Established 1889

HYDE PARK FLORIST
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Anytime
CUT FLOWERS
CORSAGES
POTTED PLANTS
S. Matthews, 984 Hyde Park Ave. Hyde Park 2430

Flowers for All Occasions
EASTER LILIES
JONQUILS—TULIPS
CORSAGES
George B. Anderson Co.
942 Hyde Park Ave., Hyd Pk 1930

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Flowers for EASTER
We carry a complete line of Easter Lilies, Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers. Visit our shop and make your own selection.
BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
We Deliver Mattapan Sq. Blu. 1245

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EASTER LILIES, POTTED PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS
EASTER CARDS
Dane's Flower Shoppe, Inc.
22 Warren St. HIG. 7456

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
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Save Money on your Fuel Bill
Order Today—Don't Delay
Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075—1449)
Woodsum for COAL and OIL
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Get Your GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
$119.95 NOW for Large Family Size
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MODERATE PRICES
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THE MARVILL SHOP
1080 So. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

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PLANTS—FLOWERS
for Easter
W. W. Hathaway
21 Main Street Tel. 319

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
CHILDREN'S EASTER NOVELTIES—5c to 49c
Easter Gift Boxes, $1.00 and $2.00
12 MAIN STREET

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
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NASH
Ford Parts and Service
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ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROCKTON

(Continued)

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GET YOUR
EASTER ACCESSORIES
HERE
120-130 MAIN STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Kathryn Kenny
A New Spring Coiffure Just for You!
MANICURES—PERMANENTS
FLAVORED LIPSTICKS
1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car.
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association LON 8963

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 6081

Easter Gladness!
Smart Costume Jewelry for your new suit
Pearls, many styles, from $1.00 up
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS JEWELERS
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

Spring HAT NEWS
Renée's Occasion Shop
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR STORAGE
- *Only 2% of your own valuation.*

Our SERVICE consists of:
- 100% insurance covered by a $1,500,000 blanket policy.
- Coats kept in COLD STORAGE vaults, free from moths.
- INSPECTION and estimates for repairs.
- Prompt service.

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In Business Since 1902
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HAN. 3204

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Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
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General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
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Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Printing
Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

- HAMS — CHICKENS
- FRESH ASPARAGUS

for Easter
Stockwell's Market
Groc. — Prov.
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

Wilson's Tender Made **HAMS**

Whole lb.	Half lb.	Sliced lb.
39c	39c	59c

W. F. HAWKE'S CO.
Telephone Trowbridge 7600 Free Delivery

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

GIVE WHITMAN'S CANDY for Easter
$1.00-$1.50 per lb.
Harvard Cooperative Society
in
Harvard Square

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Acton and Vicinity
Cozy homes, farms (small and large), lovely estates, colonials—large house lots and acreage. Low taxes, excellent transportation, old New England communities.
C. A. Milbery, Real Estate
West Acton Tel. 416

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

Easter Delicacies
Fruits—Flowers—Nuts
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Free Delivery
29 Main St. Concord 435

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

EASTER WEAR
Dresses—Shoes—Stockings
Slips—Hats—Corsets
J. P. NOURSE INC.
43 Main St. Concord, Mass.

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables *Fish*
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

Geishecker's
Smart Accessories
for Well Dressed Men, Women and Children
579 High Street Dedham 0819

EVERETT

EASTER BUNNIES and Easter Eggs
Special Ice Cream
Easter Sunday
.39 quart—.25 pint
MELLON'S
447 Broadway Everett 2966

FALL RIVER

Consult Us For
Wedding Invitations, Certificates
Record Books, Brides' and Grooms'
Confetti, Serpentine
Table arrangements for Shower and Wedding
See our book *"Here Comes the Bride"*
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
165 North Main Street
Fall River, Massachusetts

Cherry & Webb's
Most Complete Selection of Easter Fashions in This Part of Southern New England

FITCHBURG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or . . months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12.
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
C-2
Coupon

FITCHBURG

(Continued)

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

New Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women
Fashion Park Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

helen's
Lovely New Slips and Panties
ALSO
Spring Shades in Hosiery
381 MAIN STREET

The Latest in
SMART HAND BAGS
$2.95 to $25.00
RICE & CO.
China 350 Main St. Crystal

For Spring
CALL 3430 for an appointment for a fresh permanent and change of hair styling.
Harper Method
520 Main Street — Room 17

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

FRAMINGHAM

SEAVER BROS. FLORISTS
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants and Floral Designs
673 Concord St., Tel. Fram 8223

BARRON'S
The Finer Quality Candies
76 Union Ave., Framingham, Mass.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

EASTER
is the Time to Look Your Best
Select your Complete Spring Outfit from
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"When We Clean" "We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3617

CAPACITY
for taking pains is the foundation stone of good dry cleaning. Have your Spring Garments Dry Cleaned at the Individual where every detail is carefully cared for. Suits, Top Coats, Plain dresses, 75c. PHONE 1-664
Individual Family Laundry
DRY CLEANING DEPT.

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

HINGHAM

For Easter
Trays, Lamps and Shades
Waste baskets for Boudoir and Living Rooms, Bridge Table Covers—Knitting Bags, Persian Prints—China from Finland.
BICKFORD'S
TEL. HING. 0180 NORTH STREET

We have the complete line of
Helena Rubinstein's
New fragrance, Heaven-Sent, Eau de Toilette, Powder, Soap, Bath Oil.
Dykeman's Drug Store
Hing. 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 898 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

A Superb Collection of
EASTER COATS
at
$16.95 • $19.95 • $29.95
Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

New Spring Styles in
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex St.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

DON'T BUY YOUR 1941 Plymouth or 1941 Chrysler Fluid Drive until you at our figures on your present car
44 YEARS SAME LOCATION
C. W. DILLON
CHRYSLER & PLYMOUTH
PHONE 24522
119 OXFORD ST LAWRENCE

Prepare for Summer Now
Change Your Thin Winter Greases to the Proper Summer Grades. Protect Your Gears.
Methuen Service Station, Inc.
Broadway at Brown St. Methuen, Mass.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts
Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

Easter
Chocolates—1, 2 and 5 lb.
Toiletries: Arden, Coty, Yardley
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

Century Bicycles, $22.95
Made by one of the country's leading makers. This is an attractive bicycle at an attractive price. Boys' or girls' models.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

LOWELL

(Continued)

Ready for Spring
SUITS—TOPCOATS
Our Special Suit
STYLTEX
$30 ONE PANT $35 TWO PANTS
Sole Agents for the
Stoneface Topcoats
TALBOT
Central at Warren St., Lowell

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

For your selection we are offering
LADIES' SHOES AT
3.50—5.00—7.50—10.00
Mongeau's Shoe Store
304 MERRIMACK COR. DUTTON
Est. 1884 LOWELL, MASS. Tel. 25431

Bonded Cleaner
THE DILLON DYE WORKS
5 EAST MERRIMACK ST.
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

FURNITURE

Everything in the latest designs
Reasonably Priced
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment
W. B. Gifford
97-99 MARKET STREET

SPORT COATS
For Easter!
For Spring!
Box type and fitted coats in bright colored and muted plaids. Tweeds. Polo Cloth and Twills. Also, navy and black.
$16.50 Others $10.95 to $29.75
Goddard Bros
Market Street LY 2-3737

New Spring Stock
Men's Shirts, Neckwear
Hosiery and Sport Sweaters
in Popular Prices
Lonvals
328 Union Street

There's still time to join the Easter Parade at
T. W. ROGERS CO.

Wedding Gifts
The Bride will appreciate a gift from this store.
Your Money's Worth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery That's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order
WE DELIVER
248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 2-1550

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Greetings
from
Sidelinger's Market
519 MAIN STREET
Better Meats and Finest Foods

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
421 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3252

EASTER SPECIAL
Lilies and Potted Flowers, also Attractive Easter Baskets
New Fruits in Season
We Deliver Anywhere in Malden
ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
WM. RUSSO, Prop.
452 MAIN STREET MAL. 3611

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

MARLBORO

Coal and Coke
Range and Fuel Oils
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.
Tel. 372—373

MEDFORD

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST.
TERMS CASH

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Florist Company
AT 93 MAPLE STREET
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in Easter flowers and plants
Call Melrose 0123
"Largest Retail Greenhouses in Greater Boston"

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0107
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

EASTER CANDY SPECIALTIES
Hopkins
ICE CREAM DELIVERY

COAL — OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 Main Street
SHELL
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
Tel. Melrose 1649

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden Toilet Goods
505 Main Street Tel. Mel. 1150

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES AND SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 Pleasant St., Opp. the Public Library
Refrigerators
Ranges Washers
Radios

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

BUSH & CO., INC.
ESTAB. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT
(Continued)

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWINTIAL

CRAVAT CHAIN
by SWANK
AT
SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER
AMERICA'S FAVORITE BRANDS
ARROW—BVD—STETSON—ADAM
INTERWOVEN

Children's Colorful Coin Deposit Book
15c
Makes a Game of Thrift
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon

Siamese Twins
Pair seven week males, fine pedigree. This rare breed is intelligent; excellent companions. Big. 6052 10-11 A. M., 5-6 P. M.
MISS TOWER
49 Summit St., Newton
Sixty dollars the pr.; thirty-five singly.

Established 40 Years in Newton
'T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

J. DEWEY & CO., INC.
Phone BIG. 7062
for Prompt Service
Covering All the Newtons
Meats—Fish—Fruits—Vegetables

NEWTON CENTER

Custom Permanents
by skilled operators
Big. 0607
36 Langley Road

MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON

GARDEN SUPPLIES
CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.

HAMS FOR EASTER
Tasti-Cooked—Baked Whole or Half
Delicatessen Style
Baked, Boneless, Sliced
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre Street BIG. 4240

Immediate Delivery
KODAK EKTRA
F1.9 lens—1/000 sec.
Atwood's Camera Shop
46 Langley Road
OPEN ALL DAY APRIL 19

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

Packing—Storing—Goods Insured
LAS. 4830 BIG. 3611
1200 WALNUT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
(Continued)

Leanore Beauty Salon
Amazingly soft and long-lasting curls from our
PERMANENTS
1189 Walnut St. LAS. 5185

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
Store for Men and Boys
FOR EASTER
NEW ARROW SHIRTS
INTERWOVEN HOSE—STETSON HATS
TIES FROM 55c

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

J. B. JURAD
Come in for a Spring Tune-Up
Scientific Sun Motor Analyzer
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

BETTY SHEPPARD HELEN MARTINEAU
FOUR SEASONS
BEAUTY SALON
Expert Permanent Waving
by Expert Operators
Big. 4611—823 Washington St.
Janet Dustin Products

NEWTON—Auburndale

Member F.T.D.A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Beautiful Flowers for Easter
2098 COMMONWEALTH AVE. BIG. 1271

NEWTON—Waban

BOSTON GARDENING CO.
EASTER LILIES
FLOWERING PLANTS
LASell 5566
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Sts.

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

Serving the Whole Family
Whatever clothing the family needs for spring and summer—Barron's has it. Men's and women's and children's—yes, and all the smartest accessories, too.
We're famous for good shoes for growing children. Our fitters are experts.
BARRON'S
West Newton Square

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Tender, Tasty Hams for Easter
COCHRANE'S MARKET
993 Watertown Street
BIG. 2024

PITTSFIELD

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax Gas, Magic Chef Ranges, Servel Electrolux Refrigerators, Ruud Monel Water Heaters, Real Gas for Gasless Homes
A. B. HYATT COMPANY
Cor. Oswald and Gale Aves. Dial 8131

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

NO-MEND HOSIERY
In All the Newest Spring Shades
with Gift Box
$1.15 pair—3 pairs $3.30
Holden & Stone Co.

Coldspot
Electric Refrigerator
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Smart
Easter Clothes
at
England Brothers

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Order Your
EASTER HAM
from
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Quint's
EASTER FLOWER SHOW
Corsages, Easter Novelties, Cut Flowers
Quint's GREENHOUSES
Quincy, Mass. 1258 Hancock St.

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

HATS
By Stetson
TALBOT'S
1387 Hancock Street

ThriftiCheck CHECKING ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED
ONLY 7½¢ PER CHECK
GRANITE TRUST CO.
WOLLASTON • QUINCY • N. QUINCY

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

READING

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S PAVILLION
will open April 16th
Reading and Wakefield Line

W. W. CLOUGH
Florist
Get your SNAPDRAGONS
Direct from the Greenhouses
Place orders now for Easter Lilies

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SHARON

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Delivery in Sharon, Foxboro, Canton, Stoughton, Walpole
BEATRICE'S
GREENHOUSES
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
630 South Main St. Sharon 776

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

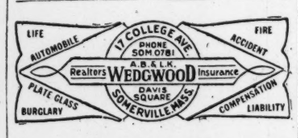
SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be SMART and COMFORTABLE in Your New
ENNA JETTICKS
Priced at 5.00 to 6.00
HIGHLAND SHOES
5 Davis Sq., Som 0619

J. W. HOWARD
Florist
Beautiful Easter Lilies
Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
328 Broadway
Som. 0416-7

DAVIS SQUARE
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 0746



J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

Star Market Co.
Assure Yourself of a Glorious EASTER FEAST by Serving
STAR MARKET QUALITY FOODS
Everything you need under one roof
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

Alfred A. Veasie MARKET
See Our Easter Specials
Delicious Hams and other choice meats. A large variety of fresh vegetables and fruits for Easter.
266 Broadway Som. 2610

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEO. ROSE, Prop.
Fix Up — Paint Up
Paints, Wall Paper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire, Seeds
Fertilizer
Magoun Sq. PRO. 1095

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

TAUNTON

AS THE present heating season is drawing to a close may we express our appreciation for the opportunity you have given us to serve you and your home. Year by year we have tried to improve the quality of our product and our service. The success of our efforts, we believe, is demonstrated by the new clients we gain each year, and the old friends we keep.
So, again may we say to all
THANK YOU,
SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS OIL CORPORATION
Boston Brockton Taunton Hyannis

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
For Happy Easter Eating!
SWIFT'S GEORGIA PEANUT HAMS
lb. 29c Whole or Shank Half
25 Mt. Auburn St. Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

WEYMOUTH

Scientific
PILLOW CLEANING
Sterile, Positive Deodorization, Tickings Freshly Laundered
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
TEL. WEY. 2300

YES!!
Nylon Hosiery
at the
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Washington Square Weymouth Landing

Springtime Needs
Seeds, Paints, Garden Tools
BPS — PAINTS
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
Del. Wey 0038

WINTHROP

WINTHROP STORAGE CO.
JOHN HENRY
Movers and Packers
Winthrop, Mass., Ocean 0151—1491

B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
(PHARMACISTS)
We wish to announce the agency for
Helena Rubinstein's Products
We have many other lovely gifts for Easter
46 Woodside Ave., Ocean 0860

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
(Continued)

For that Child's Spring Outfit
The Children's Shop
478 Main St. Opp. City Hall
WORCESTER
Outfitters of Children from Cradle to College

Slocum's Proudly Present
TRUHU
Pure Silk — Washable
SPRING PRINTS $2 a yard
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—Second Floor—Worcester

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DEVON—HOME LESSONS offered in family to 2 children; country, large garden. MRS. RICHARDSON, Littlecot, Littleham Cross, near Exmouth.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service, Authors' Mss., Duplicating; Private Tuition. 17, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Why Not Try
ORTON'S
113-115, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook
for All the Latest in
MILLINERY, GOWNS, CASEMENTS, HOSIERY and GLOVES
at KEEN PRICES
Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade

ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

Gowns, Knitwear, Gloves, Wool
BUZZACOTTS
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
424, Moseley Road

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
79, Old Christchurch Rd. and 166 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-68, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, also at 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248, High Street, Exeter, 38/42/44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at
HASTINGS BRIGHTON
EASTBOURNE SOUTHAMPTON
WEYMOUTH BOSCOMBE
BATH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

Kendall
77 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
14, Western Road, Brighton.
5, The Arcade, Worthing.

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFE
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
Massingham
94 Whiteladies Rd.
Bristol 8
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Photographic Developing and Printing
9 Hours' Service
Let us make a picture Enlargement of your best snaps, in sepia or colour.
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Rd. (next door to Metropole) and 8 other addresses in Bristol.

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 High St., Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence, and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123, High St., Bromley Rav. 2601-2

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

DANIEL GRINSTED LTD.
234, HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
For Best Quality COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone: Ravensbourne 0388

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting, Dyers and Cleaners
Telephone Ravensbourne 3934
4 East Street (Opposite G. P. O.) Bromley

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

Phone Camberley 1375 (3 lines)
KEIL
BUILDER and DECORATOR
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
Cafe
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd., Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road)

EXETER

St. Martin's House on the Wall
CARMICHAEL & CO.
16, The Close Exeter
Exquisite Glass, Old China
Antique and Reproduction Furniture

13, High Street, Exeter
10, Fleet Street, Torquay.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9c College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Hoorder-v-Son Ltd.
LINENS
FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181
SURBITON
HOOK RD.
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

LEAMINGTON SPA

P. H. WOODWARD & CO., LTD.
Complete Ladies', Men's and Children's Outfitters and Furnishing Drapers
94-96 The Parade, Leamington Spa.
Tel. 2213 (two lines)

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
46, The Parade, Leamington.
11, Bull Street, Birmingham.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LEICESTER

THE OUTFITTERS FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agent for Burberry and Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

It never Roins but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
26, Granby Street, and 16, Haymarket, Leicester

LICHFIELD

CROWSNEST DAIRIES, Ltd.
SPECIALISTS IN THE BEST MILK STILL THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND COMPLETE FOOD
Lichfield 2391

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes made to order

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

REDHILL—Surrey

MODERN METHODS PAY
Let us prove this to you
Franco-British
LAUNDRY
Station Square, Redhill Phone Cro. 1901

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and delivered. Tel. Richmond 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens' Ink
Grip-fix

Ford Edsel
Distributors
STANHAY
V. L. C. 10 MINUTE SERVICE
THE VINE PHONE 1541

SUTTON COLDFIELD

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82 Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children.
General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

SUTTON—Surrey

For the Best Range of Newest Dress Materials go to
SHINNERS
of Sutton

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey
(Continued)

58 Grove Road Phone Vigilant 2542
ROSEMARY
Ladies' Outfitters
Millinery—Dressmaking—Repairs
Ladies' own materials used if desired

Ph.: VIGILANT 3105 Extension All Depts.
W. R. WOODWARD, F. R. H. S.
Garden Architect, Nurseryman, Florist
Head Office: CHEAM NURSERIES, TATE ROAD (CHEAM), SUTTON
(BRANCHES)
11, High Street Cheam (Floral Dept.)
Nonsuch Nursery Ewell Road Cheam

DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
24, High Street Vigilant 0606
Our reputation for quality is maintained

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone Vigilant 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Road, Sutton

SWANAGE

ERICA
(A. Eric S. Thompson)
Fruit, Cut Flowers, Pot Plants, Bulbs. Bulbs in Pots, Ferns, Sprays. Flower Baskets
"Say it with flowers" by TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
6, Station Road SWANAGE
Telephone 2444

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay
Tel. 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

CHARLES M. BISHOP A.M.I.M.E. M.I.M.T.
Automobile Engineer and Agent
THE SERVICE GARAGE
ELLACOMBE (Near Schools)
TORQUAY
Complete Overhauls and Repairs

CARNELLIS LTD.
21 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, Etc.
PHONE 3305

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
21 and 22, Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

MAISON ARTHUR
Hair Specialist
Experts in Every Branch
30 High Street Phone 352

WORCESTER

YATES
for Gowns, Coats, Suits, Wool Frocks, Furs.
98, HIGH STREET WORCESTER
DIRECTORS: C. C. Connop—K. G. Connop
Phone 4105

Wales

CARDIFF

MARY MORGAN
Ladies' Outfitter
Park Place, Cardiff Tel. 8192

NEWPORT

A. E. NASH
HAIR STYLIST
Expert Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
ALL BRANCHES OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
6 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.
TEL. 2010

Daily Features Page

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Davison Rockefeller

1839-1937

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER was an eminent leader of industry.
He became famous throughout the world as the "Oil King."
Yet, at his birth, his parents were in straitened circumstances.
Their little home in New York State was one of the humblest.
Young John had to chop wood, to milk cows, to raise chickens.
One day John found himself proprietor of a flock of turkeys.
The boy fed them, sold them at the market, saved his money.
Eventually he heard that a farmer wished to borrow $50.
The farmer could afford to pay 7 per cent interest on the loan.
"What is interest?" wondered young John. "What is 7 per cent? . . ."
Anxious to learn something about it, he lent $50 to the man.
A year later the farmer came and handed him $53.50.
The thoughtful boy looked with excitement at the $3.50.
It was as much as ten full days' pay for hoeing potatoes.
His $50 had worked for him day and night for a year.
What if he had another $50 at work, and many more of them?

* * *

AT SIXTEEN John possessed a business college certificate.
In Cleveland now, he was sure to find a very good job.
He visited every business place, but alas! none needed a boy.
"I will give you a chance!" exclaimed a merchant at last.
And John became a clerk with produce commission merchants.
After three full months, nothing had yet been said about wages.
However, he took on the bookkeeping and other reponsibilities.
The day came when he could form a partnership with a friend.
Soon the new firm of Clark and Rockefeller opened its doors.
Its first year's sales reached the half-million dollar mark.

* * *

ONE DAY a paper carried a brief item with this heading:
"The Pennsylvania Springs are attracting much speculation."
Thereupon Rockefeller took the train to observe for himself.
He wandered along Oil Creek . . . along the Allegheny River. . . .
It was true; oil was spouting throughout the whole county.
"Drilling for oil will be an excellent business," he concluded.
"But refining will offer greater, far greater possibilities."
After further examination, John left his produce business.
He invested several thousand dollars in a new oil firm.
And the business of the firm grew at a stupendous rate.
It soon necessitated refineries, storage tanks, branches.
It demanded large stocks at the important seaboard cities.
Then came one of the amazing feats of the business world:
Huge pipelines began to be established over long routes.
And these arteries carried the oil to centers far away. . . .
Later, they were followed by swift tank cars and freighters.
Such was the origin of the famous Standard Oil Company.
With time Rockefeller utilized the by-products of the crude oil.
He developed some 200 of them, vaseline, candles, and the like. . . .
The goods found their way to the remotest parts of the earth.
Now the capital of the Company exceeded one billion dollars.

* * *

IN THE EARLY days Rockefeller's name meant acquisition.
Later it came to mean "giving"—the wisest sort of giving.
His purpose had become promoting the well-being of mankind.
The story of the great capitalist's gifts has filled many books.
"Don't make yourself a slave to money," he used to recommend.
"It is a much better thing to let money be your slave. . . .
Make good bargains, save your money, and let it work for you."

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

In Lighter Vein

The Compliment

Friend: "Say, your car does run smoothly."

Driver: "Thanks, but just a minute. I haven't started the engine yet."

Holding Their Own

The company was on a 30-mile hike to Houston. After walking for three hours the major halted a farmer and asked him:

"How far is it to Houston?"

"Oh, about 10 miles," replied the rustic.

After walking another hour, the major stopped another farmer and asked him the same thing.

"I should say about 10 miles," was the reply.

The body continued on its weary way for two hours, and then came to a constable.

"How far is it to Houston?"

"About 10 miles!"

"By golly," cried the major, "we're holding our own!"—Kablegram.

The Examination

The examiner was questioning the candidate for the position of engine-driver.

"You are driving an engine down a steep incline at an excessive speed. What do you do?"

"Make a brake application," said the candidate.

"Doesn't act," shot back the examiner.

"Put brake handle into emergency position."

"Does not reduce speed sufficiently," went on the examiner.

"Reverse the engine and turn on steam," said the candidate.

"The wheels refuse to grip the metals."

"Pour sand on the metals."

"Sand is damp and won't pass through the pipes." The examiner put the question with an air of triumph. "Now what do you do?"

"Let her rip. We've reached the level now."—Tit-Bits.

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, Eng.

"Sham Castle" Built to Improve a View

This curious little castle, perched on the summit of a hill overlooking Bath, Eng., is amazingly realistic from a distance but the close observer will discover, with amazement, that all its windows are mere frames and the gateway has no door. "Sham Castle," as it is called, was built in 1760 by Ralph Owen, a former Mayor of Bath, who thought that the sight of a castle would improve the view from his house in the valley below.

Daily Quotation

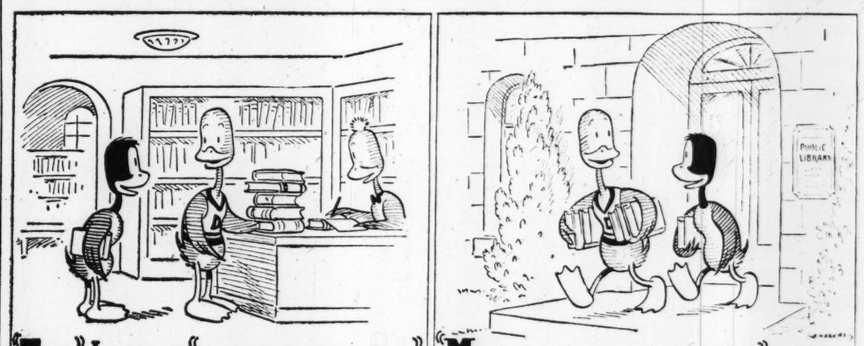
THE joy of life is never fully realized until the blessing of freely giving and freely receiving has been learned.—Celia Richmond.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Concerned*

By The Hagers

TINY TEAL OF DRAKEVILLE 'U' IS STUDYING. FOR HIM THAT'S NEW.

NO MATTER WHERE I GO OR LOOK THERE'S TINY WITH A GREAT BIG BOOK.



"TINY," I QUACKED, "YOU'RE WORKING HARD," AS HE TOOK SIX BOOKS ON HIS CARD.

MY FINALS START NEXT MONTH, SAID HE. "TO GRADUATE I MUST GET 'D.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Just Joe"

(The Exchangite)

"Just a kid named Joe," but to Atlanta (Ga.) Exchangites he was a kid in need of clothing and warmth the same as luckier boys with longer appellations.

The abandoned tyke, found on someone's doorstep, had been taken to the Children's ward of Grady hospital. There, a doctor labeled him "Baby Joe" for official identification.

According to the facts related by Chess Lagomarsino, Jr., vice-president, "Some of the boys read in the paper about Baby X being found on the doorstep of a Sherwood Drive home Tuesday night. We have as one of our main projects the baby ward at Grady, and the fellows thought Baby X and the Exchange Club would be a good combination."

Atlanta Exchangites will supply all of Joe's needs as long as he remains in the hospital. Several couples have already made petitions for his adoption.

First gifts to the tot were clothes, a satin comfort, and toys (all of which received only a yawn from Baby Joe).

Artificial Icicles

Hollywood's recipe for icicles—cellophane and silicate of soda for foundation, dipped in alcohol for stiffness, and in paraffine to induce melting under spotlight sun.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Quest of a Chest*

By Le Pelley

YOU MUST SHOW ME WHERE THE CHEST IS! WE'LL LEAVE BUD HERE TO TELL THE OTHERS..
THIS WAY... WE FOLLOW THE RIDGE..
DOWN THIS HILL.. THEN ALONG THE SHORE...
AH...!
HERE IS THE HIDDEN CAVE... YOU CAN JUST BARELY SEE THE CHEST
FINDING THIS CHEST THROWS A LIGHT ON THINGS — NOW EVERYTHING MAKES SENSE...
DOLLARS AND CENTS, IF YOU ASK ME!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hooray! The Racing Season Is on Again!*

By Rodgers

Now that spring and warmer weather are here, getting out to the corner early is beginning to be worth while again
For a good many of the men have discarded their overcoats-
And now when they go after a bus or trolley car—
They can really make time!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Battle of Transportation

German successes in Greece and Yugoslavia have a direct bearing on the Battle of Transportation. For Britain and her allies they underscore the need for early delivery of materials and machines which the United States is turning over to them under the Lend-Lease Act. For an America determined not to accept a Nazi-dominated world, they accentuate the necessity of insuring the delivery of supplies required for a Nazi defeat.

Plainly it will not be enough for the United States to insure eventual victory in the Battle of Production. At least five steps for more active American participation in the Battle of Transportation are proposed:

1. Sending of American merchant ships to Aden, or even to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea. That area was defined as a combat zone when Italy entered the war. But with the final mopping up of Italian possessions in East Africa, the President is justified in declaring it no longer a combat area. Use of American ships as far as Aden would greatly ease one vital segment of the British shipping problem. The supply line from Aden to Egypt or Greece would be shorter than from England through the Mediterranean. So long as the Mediterranean remains a "second front" such help will be important.

2. Turning over more American warships to the British. Many supporters of the lend-lease plan hoped that such transfers would obviate the need of convoys. Mr. Roosevelt says more destroyers will not be lent. But the ten revenue cutters whose transfer is just announced do not begin to meet the need. Senator Josh Lee's related plan to relieve Britain of the naval defense of Singapore might release a few more British ships, but such a move might have other consequences much more important than its effect on the convoy problem.

3. The proposal under consideration at the White House to permit American merchant ships to carry supplies to Halifax. This would in effect move the "arsenal of democracy" 600 miles nearer Britain. But the necessity of trans-shipping cargoes at Halifax would lose much of the advantage, even if the mileage saved were figured as 1,200 for the round-trip. Added to other measures this would help, but alone it holds no promise of winning the Battle of Transportation.

4. The transfer to Britain of the sixty-nine neutral and Axis ships recently seized by the United States, or of an equivalent number of American vessels. The President has now asked Congress to authorize formal requisition. This might be followed by further commandeering of non-belligerent shipping such as that of France. Such moves would overcome the immediate loss of bottoms, and might plug the gap until new building programs take effect. Yet at best the adding of ships does not save the men or cargoes lost. The more clearly this is seen the sharper will be the demand for effective action to stop sinkings instead of merely giving the U-boats more targets.

5. "Convoys-short-of-war." This plan takes advantage of long-standing definitions of the Western Hemisphere —traditionally recognized as a special sphere of American interest. The majority of geographers draw the line at 20 degrees west longitude. Even a rule of thumb which placed it halfway between the bulges of Africa and South America, falling roughly at 25 west, would put the Azores and most of Greenland in the Western Hemisphere.

In the North Atlantic, this would give strong legal grounds for American patrols by sea and air to keep the delivery route to Britain free two-thirds of the way. The new agreement by which the United States will establish bases in Greenland would facilitate such a system. German submarines have rarely operated west of that line and their most active and effective efforts would necessarily be on the British side of it. Some risks are involved in such a plan, but it need not be assumed that the Nazis will wish to provoke the United States to active belligerency. They would not lightly choose to change convoys-short-of-war. to something else. Something like this plan will be required if Americans want to insure delivery.

April Showers

A cloud. A dash of rain. Then a blue sky, and sunshine that makes each drop of rain that hangs suspended on a budding twig glisten like a bright jewel. The earth seems so grateful that in the warmth that follows, the grass grows green again. A crocus lifts a purple spear. Forsythia hangs bells. Gay cowslips border rushing brooks. And willow branches shake out in the breeze their delicate green leaves.

So April touches hillsides and bids the gardens wake, while robins sing their glad refrain of sunshine after rain.

What Is Denmark's Will?

The United States, preparing to take over through charter or purchase thirty-nine Danish ships now in American ports, is confronted with a "decision" by the Danish Government not to sell or lease these ships. Interestingly, this "decision" is reported in this manner:

> COPENHAGEN, Denmark (via Berlin), April 10 (AP)—The Foreign Office declared today it had instructed Hendrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister in Washington, to advise the United States that Denmark would neither sell nor lease ships now in protective custody in American ports.

This is supposed to express the will of Denmark. Does it?

The agreement on Greenland just signed by Cordell Hull and the Danish Minister in Washington carries this significant point:

> Although the sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland is fully recognized, the present circumstances for the time being prevent the Government in Denmark from exercising its powers in respect of Greenland.

Which raises this question: If present circumstances prevent Denmark from exercising its sovereignty, or will, in respect of Greenland, do they not prevent Denmark from doing so in respect of Danish ships? Whose voice is it that speaks from Copenhagen, via Berlin?

Weary of seeing "Virginia" ham, "Long Island" duckling, chicken "à la Maryland," "Boston-baked" beans, etc., on the menu, a correspondent of the Indianapolis News wants something done for Hoosier food. He might try popularizing the "Indiana banana" (pawpaw to non-Hoosiers).

They, Too, May Serve

Demands of the national defense program which have already placed severe strain on the available plant facilities and man power of the country might conceivably supply a solution to the problem of what to do with idle inmates of American prisons.

Federal prisons like Atlanta and Leavenworth, geared up for large-scale production of specific items, are already engaged in supplying essential defense materials. At the former institution more than 1,000 inmates make tents, canvas water bags, tarpaulins, stretchers, leather and canvas bags for fliers, and many other items.

There are many State penal institutions equipped to manufacture articles required by Army and Navy Ordnance Departments and at present prevented from supplying them by State-use laws and a Federal statute preventing interstate transportation of prison-made goods. Well-equipped shops, roomy and suitable for expansion, often are practically idle for lack of work.

Some method of correcting the present situation which allows thousands of prisoners to remain in debilitating idleness while the Nation's productive machinery is taxed to capacity should be worked out. The salutary effect on inmates would perhaps be as important as the contribution to the vital defense program.

Why Prolong Cruelty?

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose work requires no encomium here, solicits support for its effort to retain the statute prohibiting the exhibition at horse shows of an animal with a "set-up" tail.

Friends of the horse should be encouraged by the public support of a similar appeal in New York, which succeeded in preventing repeal of a like protective act.

In 1934, the Massachusetts Legislature made it illegal to display a horse whose tail had been deliberately broken and re-set after that year. Currently, certain interests are asking the Legislature to extend the time for another five years.

Such extension would only prolong the period in which mankind's inhumanity to a long-suffering animal could be publicly paraded and delay the day when its torture ends.

Our Readers Say—

Nellie vs. Henry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Daily Features Page The Christian Science Monitor has been giving comparisons between the conditions of the gay '90's and the present day. The comparison of the blacksmith shoeing Nellie and the garage shoeing Henry was too much for me. I'd back up Nellie every time.'

Nellie is flesh and blood, plus brains and a heart. Henry is mostly tin, oil, gas and will soon be made of plastics. Nellie knew when we were in the stable but Henry does not recognize us. When we got ready to go with Nellie a pleasant word started her out on the road, but with Henry it's different. We need a key, have to choke him, and sometimes have to push him to get him going.

When we took Nellie to the blacksmith we got four shoes for about $5. It costs about $50 to completely shoe Henry. We never see the man who shoes Henry. We used to know our blacksmith. He often came to our house and had a piece of pie.

We never had to stop beside the road to put on a new shoe on Nellie. We never had to lie down on the dirt road and get under her to see why she stopped. She took us along the road at a fair clip and she brought us home without trouble. She did not try to climb a telegraph pole, that is, until the road became full of Henrys.

Yes, those were the horse and buggy days and thank goodness I lived in those days. I say, I lived, yes lived—today we exist—mostly on canned goods, tomato juice, oil and gasoline.

H. G. BARNES

Boston

Live Decoys?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Editorial Page recently under title of "Live Decoys," a reader deplores Bill No. H. R. 9559 before the Congress, which seeks permission for sportsmen to use live decoys for duck shooting.

You might be interested in knowing that Canada only allows hunters to shoot during sixty days each season, and in many seasons this is curtailed, owing to the fact that the ducks do not come down till a great portion of the open season has passed. The bag limit is placed at twelve birds per day, with a possession limit of 24. We are not allowed to use automatic shotguns, live decoys, baited waters, sunken punts, any gun larger than 10-bore, and finally we do not shoot on Sunday. Our laws are strictly enforced.

Saskatoon, Sask., Canada — A. S. PARKIN

To Help British Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read Lady Mayer's radio talk appealing for help for British children.

I thought of a plan by which the children of America could help, by putting small banks in their homes to help the British children. Many youngsters would be glad to forego candy or ice cream, or a visit to the movies once in a while in order to put in a nickel or a dime, or even pennies.

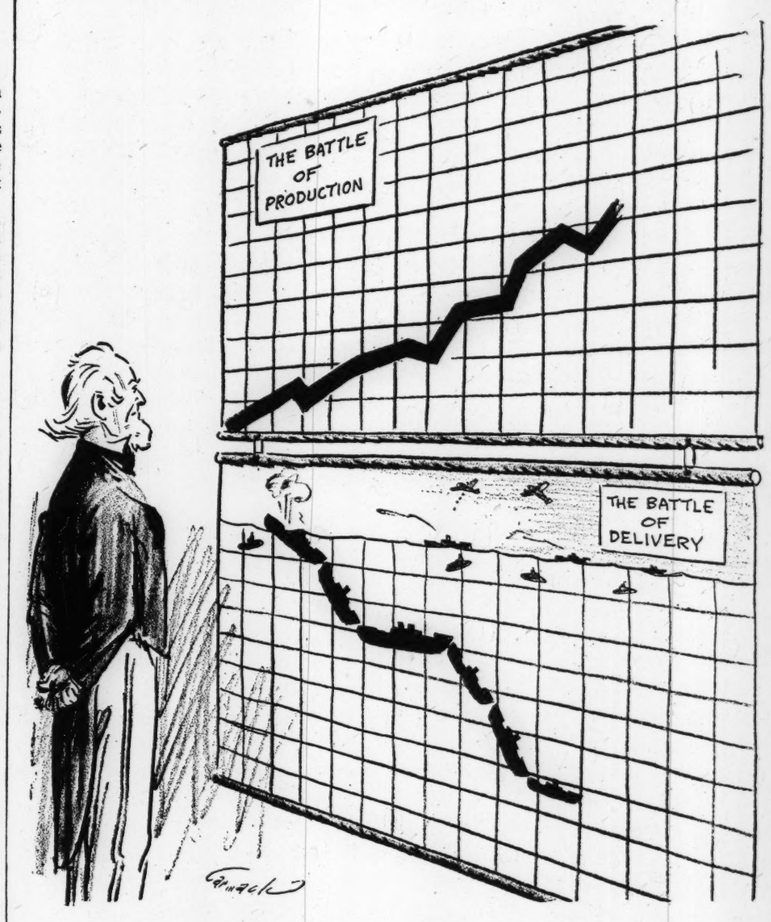
Little sacrifices would benefit our children and would make it easier for them should hard and strenuous days lie ahead. It will give them a clearer understanding of the brotherhood of man and the need for better understanding and co-operation among the nations of the world, which must come about before we can have real and lasting peace in the world.

ETHEL SPENCER

Alameda, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What Profit to Win One and Lose the Other?



The Bookshelf

Canada at War

Canada is like a good friend. There are depths to its character that can be continuously explored. We may have known it before the war—this Canada of endless places for a holiday, of cities more bustling than those in the States, of towns with gentle atmosphere more Continental than Europe itself.

We can vacation there as pleasantly as ever. But Canada at war takes some new knowing. There are new problems born of a new resolve:

> We took up arms with great reluctance. We shall bear them with even greater firmness. We shall not lay them down until honor walks the earth again. . . .

The words are those of Angus Macdonald, Minister of Defense for the Navy. They are quoted in the foreword to one of the chapters of CANADA FIGHTS (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, $2), a detailed study of an American democracy at war.

The volume was compiled under the direction of John W. Dafoe, one of the Dominion's great liberal editors. Bruce Hutchison, Grant Dexter, George V. Ferguson, and B. T. Richardson, journalists all, worked with him, as did Dr. Percy Corbett of McGill University.

Together they have drawn a picture of Canada in terms of men in arms, of factories mobilized, of the problems of farm and finance that accompany the "largest national war effort undertaken by a nation of 11,000,000 people." But it is a story, too, of the Canadian people, and of the meaning of hemisphere defense and of an interrelated world which links Canada and the United States far beyond even the commitments of the joint defense agreement of Ogdensburg.

Many Americans will be more than casually interested in the authors' conclusions about the kind of Canada, and the kind of world, they hope will follow the war. Canadians want, as do all the democracies, a world secure from war and privation, a world with liberty of thought, speech, and religion. Nor do they regard these things as millennial. But how to build it?

Canada, the authors feel, does not believe the problem can be solved by a simple Anglo-Saxon union. Moreover, impressive as have been the developments of inter-American relations, peace within the hemisphere will not be enough. Thus Canadians are turning to the realization that the "community of man" can be built only on a world basis. This explains the prominence in Canadian thought to the idea of a "universal association of regional groupings." The regional groups would vary "in form and intimacy" as different tradition, character, and geography require. Thus Canada, though fully occupied by the job of winning the war itself, is looking forward on broad and constructive lines.

Gx.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Decisive Atlantic

By Erwin D. Canham

Every event in the Balkans makes it doubly clear that the decisive battle of this war will be the Battle of the Atlantic. The bridge of ships, or the devastation by submarines and raiders, will tell the tale. Already, plans are taking shape which Washington will probably put into effect by May 1 to relieve Britain's crushing convoy problem. [Ed. Note: This article was written on April 9. On April 10 the American Government placed Greenland under its protection, with bases to be established there which will make possible the program outlined below.] Already, American ship building plants are working at capacity and more ways are being built. Already it is entirely self-evident that if Britain is not to be abandoned to defeat, the American Navy must undertake duties comparable to those of the last war.

The plans now under discussion and doubtless in actual preparation, do not contemplate the technical assumption of convoy duties by the United States. Rather, they revert to the Neutrality Law itself—which exempted the Western Hemisphere from its self-denying provision—and to President Roosevelt's Neutrality Belt. Under that law, the United States has neither waived nor yielded its traditional right to enforce the freedom of the seas within the Western Hemisphere. Whatever it did regarding the freedom of the seas in foreign waters, the United States did not alter the old status in the Western Hemisphere. Where does that area begin? According to German as well as American geographers, the hemisphere edge on its Atlantic side runs from a line extended north and south midway between Africa and South America at the nearest point of those two continents. Northward, the line runs just west of Iceland.

The plan is for the United States to protect commerce in that area.

* * *

It has, of course, proved impossible for the neutrality patrol to prevent belligerent action in the whole Western Hemisphere waters. But it might be possible for the United States to patrol a lane from its ports far north to the edge of the Western Hemisphere. It is 596 miles from New York to Halifax, 569 miles thence to the tip of Newfoundland, 905 miles to Greenland's southern point, and 755 miles to the tip of Iceland. Defense air and naval bases or points of operation could be established at all these stepping stones across the Atlantic. And from Iceland to Britain's ports it is another 800-900 miles.

The United States would announce that the lane from its ports to the edge of the Western Hemisphere would be kept free from marauders. To enforce the freedom, patrols would be maintained. They would be both surface and in the air. Reconnaissance planes would endeavor to spot craft—either submarines or surface raiders—threatening to violate the neutrality of Western Hemisphere waters. They would notify the surface patrol, which would attempt preventive or defense action.

All this rigmarole of "neutrality" would be, in a sense, playing the Hitler tactics against the Nazis. It would attempt to preserve technical American non-belligerency, avoid any declaration of war and action which would involve the use of American forces other than naval and in the air.

* * *

But the plan would relieve Britain of all convoy duty, except from Iceland to its own ports. That last stretch, most difficult of the entire route, might be rendered safer by Canadian occupation of Iceland, with its aircraft operation therefrom on patrol, and British and Canadian naval vessels guarding the final 900 miles. German submarines and other raiders would have longer distances to cover to menace the northernmost route. In particular, the section patrolled by the United States under the plan would be more difficult of access and easier of protection.

An actual encounter between an American ship on patrol and a German craft might or might not result in war, although fighting would be almost certain. In these odd times, it is quite possible that neither nation would deem it useful to declare war, and the situation which prevails now would be altered only by the extent of the actual physical encounter.

Some such approach as the foregoing, doubtless modified as to details, seems certain to be undertaken soon by the American Government. Upon the effectiveness with which this bridge of ships is constructed, not upon the fighting in Greece and Albania, the real outcome of this war will be decided. Meantime, American shipyards are turning out naval vessels and merchantmen at a great speed, but yet not fast enough to replace German sinkings.

The Nation is coming to realize: (1) that it is futile to produce planes and guns and other fighting tools for Britain only to have them go to the bottom of the ocean; (2) that it is futile to build merchant ships if they, too, are simply going to be sunk; (3) that the two-ocean American Navy now so far from fulfillment will not be sufficient protection if Britain falls. Therefore the logical step is to try and protect the bridge of ships—now. Action to this end should be showing up in the headlines soon. [Ed. Note: The headlines, forecast here, began to appear on April 10.]

Mirror of World Opinion

"High Time We Started"

The United States is still primarily governed by a Chamberlain complex. Of course, the popular mind does not conform in every particular to the appeasement policy of Chamberlain. But it is just the same thing all over again cut to an American pattern.

A pitiful few American leaders have courageously taken the view that, since this has been our war long before it even started, it is high time we started fighting it.—*Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

The Wide Horizon

The Boy on the Street

By Pearl Strachan

"Let's watch him," said the young man of the FBI. He indicated the name on a criminal identification card. He was reading not the name but a fingerprint, a print of a particular pattern, with a break like the split of a stream into a delta. It came between two joints of the right hand and belonged to one person in the world and no other. Let him call himself Alfred Mole or Phil Casey or Elmer Plumber or Boilerworks Bill, the "master" card had him in a minute, identified under all the aliases of his previous arrests.

The cards I examined told a story disturbing enough. They showed alias after alias. "Arthur Handy" came back as Michael Mozart, Gustav Kipperstein, and so forth, coming fifteen times in all, for thievery, progressing from small amounts to larger.

There among the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Washington, I thought of the "Purple Wasps," in an industrial city of New England. The "Wasps" are between 7 and 14 years of age. Some of them began their criminal activities at 6. It was easy, with a father often in prison, a mother on the streets, and elder brothers who were members of a local "gang." I find that in congested areas it frequently happens that a child receives considerable attention until a year old, then, on the arrival of a new baby, is thrust into a world of indifference and neglect. Five or six years of such treatment make applause the sweetest of hopes. Tony steals bananas from a pushcart just to win the admiration of his gang, hiding around the corner and watching him. "Tony got the bananas," they chuckle; "Tony got away from the pushcart man," and "Tony got away from the cop!" Tony is a person, and the cheers of the gang are music to his ears. Joining the "Purple Wasps" and, later, a grown-up gang, are subsequent steps.

* * *

I was still thinking of the "Wasps" when I emerged from the "G-Men's" shooting gallery, with the din of rifles ringing in my ears, and morsels of shrapnel in the laces of my shoes, after a bit of practice for my benefit, and wondering how many of them would be reached by constructive agencies and how many would continue in the pattern of crime which, it has been estimated, costs the United States $15,000,000 a year.

Self-indulgence from babyhood and lack of discipline from parents, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover had said, were among the principal causes of youthful crime. In an address he gave to chiefs of police in 1937 I find he said that the slum child too often began as a "cop hater," whereas "the boy who, early in life, comes to look upon law-enforcement as a heroic thing rarely changes his ideals."

All this comes back to me as I read a recent news item of a boys' club program sponsored by the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, which has, in about a year's time, reduced local juvenile delinquency by 70 per cent. The man responsible for the movement is L. B. Reed, who left the FBI in 1939 to take charge of the police department just rescued by Lloyd C. Stark, then Governor, from the control of the Pendergast political organization.

* * *

No one can quite estimate what boys' clubs are doing in the American cities to correct tendencies which parents, in underprivileged and other districts, have ignored. "Crime is basically a youth problem," according to Mr. Hoover, and it was interesting in tracing the histories of notorious gangsters of the past decade to find what their childhood lacked.

One instance alone serves as illustration, that of the case of Alvin Karpis, of the Barker-Karpis gang. The young man, sent to Alcatraz, had come from a middle-class home, without much discipline. He was one of a score of boys playing on the streets of Topeka when a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association organized a club for them. Nineteen boys entered the club and became interested in its activities. They are today successful businessmen. Karpis refused to join because he did not want to be a "sissy," and his father encouraged him in his attitude. His anti-social proclivities evidently resisted all subsequent contact with programs of reform. The Barker brothers with whom his career came to so distressing an end were similarly influenced by their mother, leader of their gang, against the social agencies.

The Kansas City enterprise now consists of three clubs, having 1,400 members. "The results," the news reads, "have been little short of spectacular in turning the boys' leisure-time activities from destructive to constructive directions."

In the broader scheme of defense, citizens of the United States should not forget the social bulwarks still needed where conditions are conducive to juvenile crime.

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